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Monday March 15, 1976  
Phalgun 25, 1897 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixteenth Session)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
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# C O N T E N T S

(Fifth Series, Volume LVIII, Sixteenth Session, 1976)

No. 6, Monday, March 15, 1976/Phalguna 25, 1897 (Saka)

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

## LOK SABHA

Monday, March 15, 1976/Phalgun 25,  
1897 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of  
the Clock

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Nepalese Irrigation Team's visit India

+

\*101 SHRI VASANT SATHE.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL  
BHATIA

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE  
AND IRRIGATION be pleased to State

(a) whether a high-powered team  
from the Nepalese Irrigation Ministry  
visited New Delhi in February, 1976,

(b) whether it helped Indian authorities  
in probing the causes of delay  
in implementing certain Indian aided  
river projects in Nepal, and

(c) if so salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND  
IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH  
SINGH): (a) to (c) A statement is  
laid on the Table of the House

#### Statement

(a) to (c) A team of four officers  
of His Majesty's Government of Nepal  
visited New Delhi in the third week of  
February 1976, and held discussions  
with the officers of the Government of  
India with regard to—

(1) Design and construction of Nepal  
Western Gandak Canal

(2) Completion and handing over of  
Nepal Eastern Gandak Canal

2

(3) Review of the estimates prepared  
by His Majesty's Government of  
Nepal relating to—

(i) Renovation and extension of  
Chandra Canal

(ii) Pumped Canal, and

(iii) Distribution system of Western  
Kosi Canal

Design discharge of the Western Gandak  
Canal was finalized and a phased  
programme of its construction was  
agreed upon subject to timely handing  
over of the land by HMG Nepal and  
their giving certain facilities for expediting  
the construction. As regards  
Eastern Gandak Canal the programme  
of handing over of the Head Regulator  
as well as the Canal and distribution  
system in sections was finalized.  
As regards the review of the estimates  
for the works mentioned in (3)  
above it was decided that HMG Nepal  
will furnish additional data and a  
team of officers from India will visit  
the project area with a view to modifying  
the estimates suitably.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: At the  
outset I would like to welcome and  
congratulate the leaders of our two  
great countries Nepal and India, for  
ushering in a new era of joint energy  
co-operation. I would like to know,  
however, from the hon. Minister if  
he would seriously consider making  
both water and power a central subject  
so as to facilitate speedy implementation  
of mutually beneficial effort for  
harnessing water and energy resources.  
What measures is the government taking  
to eliminate the causes of delay? Would  
these be discussed during the visit of the  
hon. Prime Minister of Nepal to India in  
the next week? I would also like to know  
what specific programmes the government  
have for this joint co-operation.

**SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH:** The question is a very limited one, but the supplementaries are very wide. The question which has been put by the hon. Member was only whether a Nepalese team visited and what were the discussions and what were the solutions and what were the outcomes of that meeting. But today the hon. Member has asked a supplementary which covers a wide range of subjects. I may inform the House that a team of high officials from the Government of India would visit Nepal on the 20th of this month and this shall be a sort of probing team which will go into the details of the matters concerning the Himalayan rivers and the joint project for the hydro-electric water resources, flood control and irrigation measures. We shall also take the opportunity to discuss these issues with the Nepalese Prime Minister when he comes to this country.

**SHRI VASANT SATHI:** I am really surprised by what the hon. Minister said that the supplementary that I asked was not relevant. I thought it is not for him to decide whether it is relevant or not. You will see for yourself how the reply which he has given covers so many projects which have wide range of implementation. May I know what are the guidelines which you have in mind for a joint venture? You have today a multiplicity of organisations here in this country while Nepal has formed one single power and Energy Authority. You have so many bodies and so the functions overlap. Are you thinking of having one organisation in India which will undertake such works? What is the thinking on these lines?

**SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH:** It is a good suggestion for action.

**श्री मुहम्मद जमीलुर्रहमान :** स्पीकर साहब, मैं आप के जरिये मोहनराम बजौर साहब से जानना चाहता हूँ—जितनी भी नदिगंगा भारत में हैं, करीब-करीब सारी नेपाल से आती हैं जैसे कांसी

गण्डक महानदी, कनकई वगैरह। इन में जो बाढ़ आती है उनमें न सिर्फ हम को नुकसान होता है, बल्कि नेपाल को भी नुकसान होता है। क्या आप के पास कोई ऐसी योजना है या पिछली बातचीत में कुछ ऐसी योजनाओं के सुझाव दिए गए जिनसे फ्लड-कंट्रोल हो, बिजली पैदा हो, डैम बनाये जाएं, ताकि उनसे न सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान बल्कि नेपाल के किसानों को भी फायदा हो, दोनों जगह नई नई इण्डस्ट्रीज लगे और दोनों मुल्कों की दोस्ती बनी रहे और बढ़ती रहे? क्या इस किस्म की कोई योजना भारत सरकार के पास है?

**श्री केदार नाथ सिंह:** जैसा मैंने हाउस में पहले बतलाया है—हमारा एक डेलीगेशन ता० 20 को नेपाल जा रहा है.....

**श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह:** आप उस में जा रहे हैं या नहीं? हम चाहते हैं कि आप के नेतृत्व में जाएं।

**श्री केदार नाथ सिंह:** उसमें टेक्नीकल लोग, इंजीनियर्स जा रहे हैं। हम वहां बहुत सारे मामलों पर बातचीत करने की कोशिश करेंगे और उम्मीद करते हैं कि उसके अच्छे परिणाम निकलेंगे।

**श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे :** पिछले दिनों एक मवाल के जवाब में मंत्री जी ने घोषणा की थी कि गप्ती नदी पर जो जनकुण्डी योजना है, वह कुछ नीचे बनाई जा रही है और इसके बारे में नेपाल सरकार ने सहमति प्रदान कर दी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—हमारे यहां नेपाल के प्रधान मंत्री अपनी टेक्नीकल टीम के साथ आ रहे हैं तो क्या उन से उन मामलों पर भी जिन के बारे में एग्जीक्यूटिव हो गया है, उनके सब, इम्प्लीमेंटेशन और कन्स्ट्रक्शन शुरू करने के बारे में भी बातचीत करेंगे?

श्री केदार नाथ सिंह जैसा कि मैंने पहले बतलाया था कि जलकुण्डी योजना भारत सरकार की तरफ से थी, लेकिन नेपाल सरकार ने उन के ऊपर बालूबग बाघ बनाने की योजना बना ली। अब इसके ज्वान्ट इन्वेस्टिमेंशन के बारे में नेपाल सरकार को तैयार कर लिया गया है।

**SHRI BISHWANATH ROY:** I want to know whether it is a fact that there has been a favourable change in favour of the projects that were proposed by the Central Government in Nepal

श्री केदार नाथ सिंह इसीलिए तो अंश का आदान प्रदान कर दिया है।

**SHRI D N TIWARY:** This is a very vital question, five supplementaries should be allowed

**MR SPEAKER:** I have already allowed five supplementaries. Next question.

Sharing of Ravi-Beas waters

\*103 **SHRI B S BHAURA**

**SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the dispute over the sharing of Ravi-Beas waters between Punjab and Haryana has been settled, and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH):** (a) The question regarding sharing of waters available as a result of the Beas Project between Punjab and Haryana is presently under consideration of the Government

(b) Does not arise.

**SHRI B S BHAURA:** Sir, the reply given by the hon Minister is very disappointing. When everything is given in the papers, why is he still telling us that it is under consideration. Kindly read what is said in the paper. I quote

"The Central Government, it is reliably learnt here has finally decided to divide seven out of 72 million acre feet of water which had fallen to the share of composite Punjab under the Government decision of 1967 on fifty-fifty basis between Haryana and Punjab. Delhi will receive 0.25 million acre feet of water under the same decision. It was further learnt."

Everything is given here. What is the reason for his not telling this? Why is he keeping the Parliament in dark in this regard?

**SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH:** Why does the hon Member rely on the report of the press? I can assure this House that this is under consideration and a decision will be taken as early as possible. (Interruptions)

**MR SPEAKER:** The hon Member has either to confirm or deny this.

**SHRI B S BHAURA:** Is the Government aware of the fact that in regard to this decision there is a discontent in Punjab and the discontent is conveyed by the Punjab Government itself? If so what decision is he going to take on this?

**SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH:** Sir, I shall only seek the protection of the Chair on this. This question has not been decided and it is still under the consideration of the Government. Therefore I am not in a position to say anything on this.

**SHRI B S BHAURA:** My question is this whether Punjab Government has conveyed its discontent or not. That has not been answered by him.

**MR SPEAKER:** Are you aware of the discontent of the Punjab Government?

**SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH.** It is a state matter. how are we concerned with this ?

**SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO.** I agree with the hon Member that the hon Minister has sidetracked the whole issue by replying that only after the Beas project is completed the question of sharing of water will arise. May I make it clear through you, to the hon. Minister, that the question relates to the sharing of water which has become surplus and utilisable from the Beas and Ravi after its withdrawal from Pakistan ? May I ask him when were these waters withdrawn from Pakistan ? Who is utilising these waters since then and who is benefited during this period and who is interested in the delay that is taking place in the distribution of these waters

**MR SPEAKER** Let him reply otherwise he will forget the questions if you ask for more

**SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO** My second question is this I seek your indulgence because this is a question of life and death for the people in the arid area of Haryana. How can canals be constructed without a decision on the sharing of waters. That is why I request you to show us a little consideration (Interruptions) I have not yet finished my question. Let me finish my next question because I will not get another chance and there is no other Member from Haryana present in the House. I want to know from the hon Minister whether it is a fact that under the States Reorganisation Act all assets and liabilities were divided between Punjab and Haryana in the ratio of 60:40 and whether Government is also considering Haryana's claim for a share in these waters to make up its share in total available water from Punjab rivers in the same ratio in which all assets and liabilities were divided between Punjab and Haryana. If not, why not

**SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH** At this stage I can simply assure the hon. Member that appropriate care

shall be taken for all concerned. As the whole matter is under consideration of the Government, I shall not be in a position to say about the share of these particular States

**SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:** Sir, the water is being utilised by Punjab for many years. Haryana had very few canals at the time of reorganisation. I am only asking for a fact. Does the Minister not know this ?

**SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH** As I have already said all these aspects are being considered by the Central Government and it shall be premature to say at this stage who is utilising what and who is getting more. As such I can simply assure the House that proper care will be taken for the States concerned

**श्री मनी राम गोहरा** राव साहब ने कुछ पॉइंट्स रखे थे। पहला यह कि व्यास और रावी के पानी का यूटिलाइजेशन कौन कर रहा है दूसरा यह कि किस की बिना पर यह फैसला डिले हो रहा है और तीसरा यह कि सरकार ने या मंत्रालय गवर्नमेंट ने किस बिना पर इस फैसले को रोका हुआ है ?

मैं मंत्री महाशय से पूछता हूँ कि क्या भारत सरकार ने इस फैसले का अपने सामने रखते हुए और माँचते हुए कभी उन सारे पॉइंट्स पर गौर किया जो कि पंजाब में होते हुए यह फैसला किया गया कि (1) हरियाणा को बल्क आफ दी वाटर दिया जाएगा (2) हरियाणा का जो एरिड एरिया है गुडगावा और झज्जर का तो पंजाब के हिस्से में जो रावी और व्यास का पानी आयेगा वह हरियाणा के उस इलाके को दिया जायेगा जो कि पंजाब का ही पहले एरिड इलाका था। क्या इन बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए अभी तक जितनी कमेटीया हुई है उन में इन बातों को सोचा गया है जिनको कि मैंने आपके सामने रखा है ?

श्री केदारनाथ सिंह : जो हमारे मोहतरम दोस्त ने पूछा है अभी जो पूरा व्यास प्रोजेक्ट है वह क्लीयर नहीं हुआ है और किस को कितना पानी मिलना चाहिए इन सारे मसलो पर पहले हमने दोनों राज्यों की मिलीजुली मीटिंग की, उन्होंने कोई फैसला नहीं किया इसलिए वह मामला आर्बीट्रेशन में गया सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की ओर यह सारे आस्-वेक्ट्स कि किस इलाके को ज्यादा मिलना चाहिए किस को कम मिलना चाहिए, कौन ज्यादा हकदार है इन सारे मसलो पर सरकार गौर कर रही है। और अगर आप माननीय सदस्यो का सहयोग मिलता रहा तो इस मामले को जल्दी तय कर लिया जायेगा।

#### **Volunteer Corps for Agriculture**

\*106 SHRI N K SANGHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the views of the World Agriculture expert in the Hindustan Times' dated the 17th February, 1976 that instead of imposing technology which the farmers in India cannot adopt, the best way would be to update their own technology with the aid of a Volunteer Corps drawn from the farming community in the States where farmers had increased their per acre yield during the last two years,

(b) if so, views of the Government in regard to the formation of the Volunteer Corps, and

(c) whether a thorough review of the working of extension work is being thought of and when will this be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): (a) and (b) The views of the World Bank Agricultural Expert appeared in the Hindustan Times

dated the 17th February, 1976 have been taken note of and the Government will give it due consideration

(c) A review of the working of the extension work is being carried out to identify gaps in extension work at various levels. It is felt that the present extension machinery in particular and agricultural administration in general is inadequate to meet requirements of increasing production efforts based on new technological developments. It is proposed to fill up the identified gaps by strengthening the agricultural infrastructure in the States at various levels and provide certain added facilities to enable the States to effectively implement the agricultural extension programmes. The scheme for strengthening extension is in discussion with the Planning Commission and as soon as it is finalised, steps will be taken to implement the same in consultation with the State Governments.

SHRI N K SANGHI: I am very glad that this report has come to the attention of Government. In the background of the fact that the per acre yield has been rather poor in some States in the country may I know what is Government's reaction to the particular suggestion that some voluntary organisations be drafted from those States which are having a better yield to those States which have less yield? Have you got any plan to draft voluntary organisations on some such lines to help the States where the production is less to develop their technology? Have you any specific proposals with the Planning Commission in this regard?

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:** While agricultural production with the co-operation of all voluntary organisations is desirable, it is such a subject that without involvement of very large sections of the population it is not possible to make a success of it. Government are well aware that ultimately in regard to agriculture, the extension agencies have a very special role and responsibility and they should be enabled to carry out this responsibility. That is our assessment

**SHRI N. K. SANGHI:** May I know what are the specific proposals you have before the Planning Commission to bring the downward production of rice up in particular States? What are the specific points with the Planning Commission on which you are awaiting their recommendations?

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:** The proposal with the Planning Commission is not in respect of any individual crop, but it is in respect of the extension methods to be adopted in the country as a whole. As far as rice is concerned, fortunately, in some parts of our country rice production has come up very well in regard to per acre yield. Agro-economic practices or modern methods are already adopted in States like Punjab and Haryana and even in the Ganaganagar area of Rajasthan. So rice production is coming up very well. But the problem posed in this country is much larger, about extension methods because generally while we do admit that on the research side, there have been very good results and findings achieved, we have not been in a position to benefit the millions of farmers, and the proposal is to make these available to the farmers.

श्री राम सहाय शिंदे : श्रीमन् धन की खेती और उसके उत्पादन की वृद्धि के लिए एक सम्मेलन मंत्रीला में बनाई गई है जो हाईब्रिड सीड के जग्ये जल्दी जल्दी काप करने के साथ साथ यह भी अनुसंधान करती है कि अधिक

ईल्ड कैसे हो। इस सम्बन्ध में वहाँ पर एक विज्ञानशाला की स्थापना की गई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस टेक्नोलॉजी को वहाँ पर लागू किया गया है या नहीं और यदि नहीं लागू किया गया है तो क्यों नहीं लागू किया गया है?

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:** It is true that the International Rice Research Institute is doing good work in the field of research. But as the hon. Member should know, even in India we have very good arrangements for research in the field of rice. In fact, we are one of the outstanding countries in the world which is making a good contribution in the field of rice research findings and development. After all, agricultural science is such a wide subject that we should benefit from any findings anywhere in the world in the interest of humanity. We are in touch with the International Rice Research Institute and we do stand to benefit if there are any advances made there.

**SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:** Having regard to the fact that in some parts of our country, agricultural production is proportionately less than in others, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any particular study or research has already been made to find out what are the reasons for this shortfall? Has it come to the notice of Government that this shortfall is mainly due to lack of inputs or infra-structure development, for example, proper irrigation, fertiliser, proper seeds etc? If that be so, are Government going to take effective steps to apply all these modern technologies or inputs which are required in such areas where the production is really proportionately low?

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:** By and large, the Government of India have a fairly good understanding of the problems of agriculture and rice development. I am sorry that particularly the area from which the hon. Member comes, North-East

India, Bengal has some difficulties; rice yields are not at the desirable levels. He himself was good enough to point out about the availability of water; that is not being used in full and the infra-structure has not been fully developed; extension methods are not effective. But even in Bengal some areas the rice yields are quite high. That means that if the necessary inputs and supplies are there, one could expect better results. But because of the poverty of the farmers and the weakness of credit institutions we are not in a position to make inputs available to a large number of farmers in time and in sufficient quantities. These are some of the weakness and we are trying to remove them.

SHRI P R SHENOY: According to the recent Economic Survey published by the Government of India, though the area of production has been increasing in respect of rice, productivity as such has not gone up. This is so in spite of the excellent research that has been taking place in the country. May I know the reason why productivity has not gone up in the country?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: Though the average rice yield in the country is not upto expectations, recently there have been encouraging trends in regard to productivity. The only difficulty is that there are some imbalances. In certain regions it is still low while in certain other regions it is almost upto international levels, though as I said the average is not satisfactory. But next to wheat, it is rice production that is coming up in the country and the view is not as discouraging as the hon. Member thinks.

मिचार्ड सुविधाओं के लिए विश्व बैंक से सहायता

\*109. श्री जगन्निका प्रसाद: क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या देश के उपेक्षित और पिछड़े भागों में वर्ष 1976 के अन्त तक सिंचाई सुविधाओं के लिए विश्व बैंक ने कोई परियोजना बना रखी है,

(ख) उम योजना के अन्तर्गत सिंचाई के कितने नए साधन उपलब्ध किये गये हैं, और

(ग) विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों को उससे क्या लाभ हुआ है?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह): (क) में (ग) विवरण मभा पटल पर रखा जाना है।

विवरण

(क) और (ख). विश्व बैंक इस समय आंध्र प्रदेश में पंचम्याद परियोजना जो राज्य के तेलगाना क्षेत्र में निजामाबाद और करीमनगर के पिछड़े जिलों में 1 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र के लिए सिंचाई सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए है और गुजरात में कडाना परियोजना जो खैरा जिले में सिंचाई सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के अंतर्गत पंचमहल जिले में जो राज्य में गम्भीर रूप में सूख-प्रभावित और पिछड़ा क्षेत्र है, 13500 हेक्टेयर की सिंचाई होगी के लिए ऋण सहायता दे रहा है।

उम वर्ष के अन्त तक पंचम्याद में 60,000 हेक्टेयर और पंचमहल जिले में कडाना परियोजना के अन्तर्गत 5,000 हेक्टेयर के लिए सिंचाई शक्यता मजिन हो जाने की सम्भ बना है।

उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए विश्व बैंक ऋण सहायता 1973 में प्रारम्भ हुई है जो खेतों पर होने वाले व्यय जैसे सिंचाई, कुओं की या खुदाई वाले कुओं के निर्माण, उबले नलकूप, मध्यम गहराई वाले नलकूप, बिजुत और



डीजल के पम्पसेटों को प्रतिष्ठापित करने के लिए वित्त व्यवस्था हेतु है। इस परियोजना के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश के 14 जिले आते हैं जिनमें बलिया, आजमगढ़ और गाजीपुर के पूर्वी जिले शामिल हैं। परियोजना की कुल लागत 72.5 मिलियन डालर (54.3 करोड़ रुपये) है जिसमें विश्व बैंक सहायता 38 मिलियन डालर (28.5 करोड़ रुपये) तक की होगी। विश्व बैंक के दस ऋण सहायता हेतु उनको उपयुक्तता का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए हमारे देश की उत्तर प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, महाराष्ट्र इत्यादि में अनेक सिंचाई परियोजनाओं का दौरा कर रहे हैं।

(ग) भूमि विकास बैंकों और अन्य वाणिज्यिक बैंकों जो उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए विश्व बैंक ऋण परियोजना हेतु वित्तीय एजेंसियां हैं, ने 30 जून, 1975 तक 15.5 करोड़ रुपये वितरित किए हैं। इसमें 10,000 चिनाई कुआँ, 20,000 उयले नलकूपों और 20,000 मध्यम गहराई वाले नलकूपों का वास्तविक लक्ष्य परिलक्षित है।

उत्तर प्रदेश की शासना सहायक परियोजना से जो विश्व बैंक के विचाराधीन है रायबरेली, प्रतापगढ़, इलाहाबाद, बाराबंकी, मुलतानपुर, फाँजाबाद, जौनपुर और आजमगढ़ जिलों में लगभग 16 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में सिंचाई सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था होगी। चालू वर्ष के अन्त तक इस परियोजना के अन्तर्गत लगभग 3.50 लाख हेक्टेयर सिंचाई शक्तियों के सृजित होने की सम्भावना है।

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, वर्ल्ड बैंक का जो उद्देश्य पिछड़े भागों के किसानों की सहायता करने का था, वह लक्ष्य पूरा नहीं हुआ है क्योंकि इन का इन्ट्रेस्ट साढ़े नौ परसेंट था और अब अगस्त 1975 से उस को साढ़े दस परसेंट कर दिया है और शैज्यूल्ड बैंक जो पिछड़े भागों में मार्जिनल

फार्मर्स को लोन दे रहे हैं वह साढ़े चार परसेंट इन्ट्रेस्ट पर दे रहे हैं। तो मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या मन्त्री जी विश्व बैंक से या अपनी तरफ से साढ़े चार परसेंट इन्ट्रेस्ट पर उन को लोन देंगे। यह (क) के बारे में जानना चाहता हूँ।

(ख) के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछड़े हुए भागों में जहाँ पर बैंक लोन दे रहा है, वहाँ पर मार्जिनल फार्मर्स स्माल फार्मर्स में कन्वर्ट हो रहे हैं। इसलिए जहाँ 25 परसेंट सब्सिडी दी जा रही है, उस की सीमा 10 एकड़ तक क्या मन्त्री जी बढ़ाने की कृपा करेंगे।

श्री केदार नाथ सिंह : जो वर्ल्ड बैंक से लोन मिलता है वह इन्ट्रेस्ट फ्री लोन होता है लेकिन तीन चौथाई परसेंट मैजिस्ट्रियल चार्ज का जोड़ दिया जाता है और यह लोन 50 वर्षों में वापस करने की योजना है। 10 वर्ष ग्रेम के भी मिलते हैं।

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : हमारा प्रश्न कुछ और था और जवाब कुछ और दिया है। दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि हर जिले में जो लीड बैंक है उन की मार्फत वर्ल्ड बैंक लोन देता है मार्जिनल फार्मर्स को लेकिन जो लीड बैंक है उस के पास एजेंसी नहीं होती है और इस तरह से सब जगह किसानों को पैसा नहीं मिल पाता है। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि उस एरिया में जहाँ कि लोन दे रहे हैं, वहाँ पर जितने भी बैंक हैं या शाखाएँ हैं, मारा रुपया उन में बाँट दिया जाए जिस से किसानों को अधिक से अधिक रुपया मिल सके। क्या ऐसा कोई डाइरेक्टिव मन्त्री जी देंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल तो फाइनेंस से कन्नेक्ट है। इसलिए जब फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री का सवाल आएगा, उस समय आप पूछिये।

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : विश्व बैंक से पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों के लिए सिंचाई सुविधायें प्राप्त करने के लिए विश्व बैंक द्वारा क्या क्राइटीरिया

रखा गया है और किस काइटीरिया के आधार पर ऐसे क्षेत्रों का चुनाव होता है ?

श्री केदार नाथ सिंह . विश्व बैंक की टीम आती है और हमारे देश के जो एक्सपर्ट्स हैं उन के साथ मिल कर वे एरिया को चुनते हैं, उस एरिया की क्या सोशो-इकोनॉमिक प्राबलैम्स हैं कितना बैकवर्ड है वहां पर प्राजैक्ट की फीसिबिलिटी क्या है, कितना पैसा लगेगा और जितना लगेगा उसका आउटकम क्या होगा इन सब बातों को देखा जाता है और इसकी बुनियाद पर उसका फैसला किया जाता है।

श्री नवल किशोर सिंह विश्व बैंक में मिचोई कार्यालय में जाने के लिए उन में वृद्धि पाने के लिए हमारे देश में वर्क मिल रहे हैं। सरकार का जो बजट है इस में कुछ ही स्थानों का जिक्र आया है किन यह काम हमारे देश में चल रहा है। कई जगह इस तरह का तजुबा भी हुआ है कि इस काम में तरह तरह की रुकावटें आ रही हैं और इस वजह से हमें जाना पड़ा है कि पूरे नहीं हो रहे हैं ? यदि हां तो क्या सरकार का विचार है कि इस कार्य में एग्रीकल्चर किया जाए ताकि जो लक्ष्य है वे सन्ध के भीतर पूरे हो सकें।

श्री केदार नाथ सिंह सरकार ने और वर्ल्ड बैंक की जांच में उसने इस पर सहमति व्यक्त की है कि उसका एक सैल हमारे यहां मट्टा वाटर और पावर मिशन में है जो सब मसला पर विचार करें कि क्या डिने होनी है और उसकी जल्दी कामें पूरा किया जा सकें।

SHRI KARTIK ORAON In the Statement referred to in reply to parts (a) to (c) of Starred Question No 109, it has been stated that the World Bank Teams are visiting several irrigation projects in our country in UP, Orissa, Maharashtra, etc with a view to assess their suitability for credit assistance. Here, I want to know whether the word 'etc' inclu-

des the State of Bihar with specific reference to Chotanagpur and Santhal Pargana region. This region is the richest area providing 1/3 of mineral wealth of the country and having irrigation potentialities of about 2 percent of cultivable areas and that they are the most backward areas. I would like to know as to what are the projects in Bihar that are being financed by the World Bank? What are the guidelines adopted for selecting the projects for the purpose of financing by the World Bank?

SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH have already mentioned that in Bihar Gandak project has been taken up for being financed by the World Bank. But the region which the Hon Member has mentioned, has not been mentioned by the Bihar Government as yet.

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN Sir, recently there was an announcement by the then Tamil Nadu Government that the World Bank had agreed to take up the work of constructing a regulator on the river Vaigai and to modernise the Periar Canal System. I would like to know whether this announcement was factual. If so what are the details and whether the Government has received any representation from the people of Ramnad District to the effect that this scheme will affect their interests?

SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH The project mentioned by the Hon Member has not been brought to our notice and no representation has been sent to us in this regard.

#### New device for storage of foodgrains by Food Corporation

\*116 SHRI P GANGADEB Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Food Corporation has developed a new and cheaper device for storage of foodgrains,

(b) if so, whether the new device is a modification of the present 'Cap Storage' system which the Corporation had been resorting to in recent years, and

(c) if so, salient features thereof'

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHEB P SHINDE) (a) and (b) Yes Sir

(c) The new design provides for plinths of 20' x 30' size with brick masonry pillars on which wooden crates will rest directly. Each plinth has a capacity of 150 metric tonnes and is more economical and requires less time for construction.

SHRI P GANGADEB The new device for storage of foodgrains will no doubt eliminate wastage. But in view of the fact that there is a Warehousing Corporation specially set up under the Food Ministry itself and there are technical experts to constantly look after and maintain the Warehouses throughout the country I would like to know from the Hon Minister whether it is necessary for the Corporation to have its own storage facilities and more so what are the reasons that have compelled the Government to take such a step overriding the Warehousing Corporation when both the Corporations are under the same Ministry.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE This position was explained just last week while I was moving the Warehousing Corporation Amendment Bill. The Food Corporation deals only with foodgrains, cereals etc. whereas the Warehousing Corporation deals with all types of commodities, agricultural and non-agricultural and even imported commodities. So the roles of the two are different. Moreover storage of foodgrains is a highly specialised subject and very important from the point of view of preventing damage etc. The FCI has developed a highly specialised organisation within itself which deals exclusively with food storage. So,

there is no overlapping. There is a central committee on storage which coordinates the activities between the FCI, and the Central Warehousing Corporation.

SHRI P GANGADEB May I know what is the proportion of the staff of the FCI engaged in Warehousing work as against the work of procurement? May I know what is the comparative prevailing storage cost of warehousing by FCI vis a vis the Warehousing Corporation?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE I require notice of that question. These are public sector corporations and there is nothing to be concealed.

MR SPEAKER Next Question I am sorry I skipped over one page. Question 112.

#### Fertility level of Soil

\*112 SHRI DHAMANKAR Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) steps, if any, taken to intensify and increase the fertility level of cultivated soil in the country

(b) whether any steps have also been taken to increase the economic utility of the agricultural land and

(c) whether any economic cropping system for different agro climatic regions has been evolved so as to bring maximum returns to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Statement

Several major steps have been taken in this direction. Intensive crop production programme has been implemented, using scientific agronomic practices and technology for increas-

ing agricultural production while maintaining soil fertility. Balanced fertilizer use on soil test basis has been promoted under suitable plan programme. Efficient crop rotations including leguminous crops and where feasible, inclusion of green manure crops have been advocated for higher production and maintenance of soil fertility. Extensive soil conservation programmes have been implemented all over the country since the first plan period to reduce physical loss of soil and conserve soil fertility. In the current plan period about Rs. 278.28 crores have been allocated for the National soil conservation programmes. National programmes of Kharif and Rabi campaigns are organised regularly in promoting use of scientific agricultural practices which ensure efficient management of soil fertility in obtaining larger harvests. Provision of 50 per cent subsidy has been made for the use of soil amendments in alkali or acid soils with a view to enhance availability of plant nutrients in such problem soils. Steps have also been taken for increased supply of fertilizers and manures including composts in the country. Suitable agricultural research schemes are being executed to support the development programmes in increasing productivity and improving utility of land through 21 agricultural universities in States and through Indian Council of Agricultural Research under its Agricultural Research Institutes as also the National grid of all India coordinated research projects. There are 4 all India coordinated research projects implemented since 4th plan specially to develop newer technology and improve soil productivity. These projects promote research investigations on soil productivity at 38 research centres in the country with a 5th plan outlay of Rs. 154 lakhs.

Steps have been taken to increase economic utility of agricultural land. For the irrigated land, specially in canal command areas, 29 area development authorities have been set up covering 40 irrigation projects for

land development, proper water management and intensive cropping programme with a view to maximising agricultural production per unit area in unit time. About 29 water management pilot projects have already been taken up in different command areas all over the country to demonstrate economic utility of land in command areas and some more of such pilot projects are likely to be sanctioned during 5th plan. Similarly for rainfed agriculture, 24 integrated dryland pilot development projects and an all India coordinated research project in dryland agriculture with 23 research centres have been implemented since Fourth Plan to improve the economic utility of rainfed land and to stabilise dryland production. As a result of intensive research, reclamation technology has been developed at the Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Karnal (ICAR) for reclaiming and enhancing the economic utility of salt affected 'Usar' land which occurs extensively in the Indo-Gangetic plains. It is expected that an additional area of about 10 million hectares will be brought under irrigation through major, medium and minor irrigation projects during the V Five Year Plan (Major, medium—5 m. ha.; Minor, surface and Ground water—5 m. ha.). These are some of the major programmes given as illustrations of steps taken to improve economic utility of agricultural land.

On the basis of continued agricultural research carried out in the country, efficient crop rotations have been evolved including short duration high yielding varieties, field-tested, demonstrated under National Demonstrations in cultivators' fields and recommended for different agro-climatic regions of the country. These have been published at the National level for wider circulation in an ICAR publication entitled, 'Cropping patterns in India'. The agricultural universities and Department of Agriculture in each state, however, take out suitable publications and extension bulletins suggesting efficient crop rotations

proved for different agro-climatic zones of the State, both under rainfed and irrigated conditions.

General cropping patterns for different agro-climatic regions are mostly built around the predominant cereal crops of the localities and they are either rice based, wheat based or millet based. Some of the efficient cropping patterns for irrigated areas are Rice-Wheat-Moong, Rice-grain legume/oilseeds. Green manure crop-rice-grain legume/oil seeds, Maize/Jowar/Bajra-wheat, Maize-potato-wheat, Maize/Jowar/Bajra-wheat Gram/mustard. In drylands, double cropping with short duration varieties is profitable when rainfall is favourable but single cropping is practiced under unfavourable rainfall conditions. Rainfed double cropping like rice-grain legume/oil seed, or Maize/Jowar/bajra-grain legumes/oil seeds/wheat/barley are practised. Single cropping under dryland conditions include only one crop of cereals, oil seeds, grain legumes or cotton. The Departments of Agriculture and Agricultural Universities in each State recommend the most efficient cropping programmes for local agro-climatic zones according to available irrigation water in command areas or specific rainfall pattern in rainfed areas.

**SHRI DHAMANKAR:** The statement is exhaustive and informative. May I know whether there are any schemes of the Central Government to encourage the use of phosphates, composts and other natural manures? There is a tendency to use more of chemical manures. I want to know whether the government has any scheme to subsidise the production and use of these natural fertilisers.

**SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN:** It is the policy of the government to encourage use of organic manures. Composting on a very large scale is encouraged by the State Governments. We also advise the farmers to go in for green manuring. We are giving

technical advice to the farmers through block and extension agencies not to use too much urea or nitrogenous fertilisers. That has to be supplemented by phosphatic fertilisers also.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Are you subsidising the production and use of organic manures?

**SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN:** We are not subsidising any of these operations, but where the soil is saline, for reclamation work, we subsidise 50 per cent of the cost of amendments.

**SHRI DHAMANKAR:** The National Research Institute at Karnal is doing very good work on saline lands. But I want to know what is being done for *khar* lands which are not actually saline but which are by the side of the creeks, where the water rushes in and the fertility of the soil is damaged especially in the three districts of Konkan in Maharashtra, namely Thana, Colaba and Ratnagiri where the creek water erodes in *khar* lands; and the fertility is damaged every year by the bunds being wasted away. I would like to know whether there is a research institute at the Central level to make research in these *khar* lands and add to the fertility and productivity of these *khar* lands?

**SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN:** We have an organization which deals with the reclamation of ravines. These quickly-flowing waters erode the land and lead to the creation of ravines. This ravine reclamation organization advises people on soil conservation measures. And those measures for the conservation of the soil are also subsidized by the State Governments; and they are undertaken on a very wide and extensive basis, throughout the country.

**SHRI B. V. NAIK:** *Khar* lands are different. They are situated on the coast of the sea between high tide and low tide altitude.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Not another question.

**SHRI DHAMANKAR:** The saline water of the creeks khar coming in the lands (Interruption).

**MR. SPEAKER:** He says: "invasion from the sea on the khar lands in the coast."

**SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN:** We have not undertaken any extensive research of that sort.

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि ग्रीन मैन्योर का इंतजाम है। मेरा कहना यह है कि फर्टिलाइजर तो मिल जाता है, लेकिन आप किसी भी बलाक में देखिये सनई, घैचा और उड़द आदि का बीज नहीं मिलता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि रासायनिक खाद से जमीन को जो क्षति होनी है, उसकी पूति के लिए सरकार क्या इंतजाम कर रही है।

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि यह सारा इंतजाम है। क्या वह किसी भी बलाक के आकड़े बता सकते हैं जहाँ कि सनई, घैचा और उड़द आदि के बीज किसानों को दिए गए हों, यदि दिए गए हैं तो कितने। क्या सरकार इस तरह का कोई इंतजाम करेगी, जिसे यह बीज भी किसानों को मिल सके।

**श्री शाहनावाज खान :** क्या माननीय सदस्य बिहार की बात कर रहे हैं या सारे देश की बात पूछ रहे हैं?

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** मैं बिहार की बात कर रहा हूँ यह सैकिड लाजेंस्ट स्टेट है। मंत्री महोदय बताये कि वहाँ किसानों को सनई, घैचा और उड़द के बीज मिलने हैं या नहीं?

**श्री शाहनावाज खान :** स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के जो एग्रीकल्चर कोऑपरेटिव्स हैं, उनको

यह हिदायत है कि वह ग्रीन मैन्योर का भी इंतजाम करें।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मंत्री महोदय कुछ इंतजाम करे, माननीय सदस्य पूरे बिहार की बात कह रहे हैं।

**SHRI R. S. PANDEY:** Since the hon. Minister has referred to the reclamation of ravines, may I know precisely what has been done with regard to the question of Chambal ravines, because long ago a scheme was contemplated with the help of World Bank, that something must be done and the land should be reclaimed; and that the reclaimed land should be given to the farmers to enable them to produce more and more?

**SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN:** Some work has already been done. Some land has been reclaimed; and it has been handed over to the State Government for distribution among the farmers.

**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:** The fertility of the soil is decreasing year after year. For meeting that, the Government has to take very effective steps. If they do not take effective steps, I am afraid this will become mere sand, just like the sand in Rajasthan and other places. The destruction of forests must be stopped. What concrete steps is the Minister going to take regarding afforestation?

**MR. SPEAKER:** What effective steps are you going to take to prevent the decrease in fertility?

**SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN:** We have, in the country, 160 small and marginal farmers' projects, 74 projects for the drought-prone areas and 58 projects for the command area projects, where work on afforestation is undertaken on a planned basis. This work is going on.

### Implementation of Drought Prone Area Programme

\*114. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any review of the implementation of the Drought Prone Area Programme in the States;

(b) if so, broad outlines of the review and to what extent it has been implemented in each State; and

(c) total expenditure incurred by the Centre on this Programme during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The review of the approved central and centrally sponsored programme is made at the time of Mid-term Appraisal of the Plan. The review of Drought Prone Area Programme will, therefore, be taken up at the appropriate time. However, the Ministry is monitoring the programme, through monthly and quarterly reports, both for expenditure incurred and physical targets achieved. Programme is also reviewed in detail by the Sanctioning Committee at the Centre while clearing the annual plan proposals of concerned State Governments.

(c) The Centre has released Rs. 20.01 crores to the States so far for implementing the sanctioned programme during 1975-76.

SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: I wanted to know the result of the review of the implementation of this programme, but the Minister says that it will be taken up at the appropriate time. I hope the Minister would agree that periodical review of the implementation of the prog-

ramme would help rectifying failures in proper implementation.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: During the appraisal certain weaknesses do come to light sometimes and we take corrective action.

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN: What was the total amount of money asked for the drought-prone areas in Tamil Nadu by the then Tamil Nadu Government and what were the schemes suggested by the State Government?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: I do not have the exact figures state-wise, but for all the projects in the whole country Rs. 187 crores has been sanctioned for the Fifth Plan.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I have the privilege of representing a constituency where the drought-prone areas programme is being carried out by the Government, and I must congratulate the Government for it because this is one of the programmes which is taking steps for the eradication of perpetual or continuous drought in those areas. But it has been my experience that the Government of India permitted taking up of certain projects and programmes under the DPAP, millions of rupees have been sunk and they have started work. But, suddenly, due to bureaucratic apathy, those programmes have been abandoned. May I request the Government to be a little more flexible and elastic in these matters and complete all the projects which originally they had started with the ideas of eradication of continuous drought in those areas, and not allow those millions and millions of rupees to go down the drain by leaving certain projects half-done, purely as a matter of bureaucratic apathy?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: During the Fourth Plan period some crash programmes were undertaken mainly with the object of providing employment to the people. We found that although those projects provided



employment for the time being, they were not producing results on a long-range basis. Therefore, we have slightly altered the method and the objective of such projects.

**SHRI N. K. P. SALVE:** It was not a crash programme for distribution or throwing away all money down the drain. There are many projects which are worthwhile and on which millions of rupees have been sunk. They should not be left half-finished just like that. So, I want to know whether Government would have an open mind and consider each project on its merits.

**SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN:** In those cases where the work has been processed sufficiently, we are considering the completion of such projects. In those cases where substantial work has been done and with a little more money they could be completed, we are doing that.

**SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE:** What were the districts in which this particular programme was sanctioned at the initial stage? Was the scheme extended to other districts? Is there any demand from Maharashtra to extend the scheme to other districts or areas which are similarly located and, if so, what is the reaction of the Government thereto?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Have you got details about Maharashtra?

**SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN:** I have got details about all the States, but it will take a lot of time. I can lay the information on the Table.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Yes, you can give the information from all over the country.

**SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:** With regard to this drought-prone areas programme, I would like to know whether, after these various periodical reviews that have taken place which the Minister has referred

to, there is any conception or any plan to see that you have an integrated scheme to meet both your flood and drought problems. Is there any plan for having major irrigation and other projects which will enable you to draw away the water from the flood affected areas and help the drought-prone areas?

**SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN:** In the drought-prone areas projects, major irrigation does not figure. It is one of the things included. We deal only with minor irrigation, not with medium or major irrigation.

**श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार :** राहत-कार्यों के अन्तर्गत, और कृषि प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत 1970 में पूरे देश में कुछ कार्यक्रम हाथ में लिए गए थे। कुछ माइनर इरिगेशन प्रोग्राम, और जहाँ सिंचाई के साधन नहीं थे, वहाँ के लोगों को रोजगार देने के लिए छोटी-छोटी सड़कों के निर्माण कार्य, प्रारम्भ किए गए थे। उन सिंचाई योजनाओं और छोटी-छोटी सड़कों पर काफी पैसा खर्च किया गया है। उन सड़कों पर अर्थवर्क हो गया है, लेकिन केवल छोटे-छोटे क्लब्स आदि न बनने की वजह से वे सड़कें अवरोधित हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार उन को पूरा करने के लिए और धन उपलब्ध करेगी, ताकि वे अधूरे कार्य पूरे हो जाएँ, और सरकार ने जो पैसा खर्च किया है, उसका मही उपयोग हो सके।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मंत्री महोदय ने अधूरे कार्य को पूरा करने का आश्वासन दिया है।



### **Irrigation of coastal areas by sea water**

\*115. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether irrigation of the millions of acres of sandy earth by sea water along the sea coast is scientifically possible;

(b) whether large-scale agricultural or horticultural operations have been tried on sandy earth by using sea water; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir, field scale irrigation with sea water as such with 3 per cent salt content for agriculture, has not yet been possible in this country.

(b) and (c). The question does not arise

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: India has about 5,000 Km. of coastline with more than 8 million hectares of sand dunes. The Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute, Bhavanagar, has proved that bajra, jowar and wheat can be grown on sand dunes by using sea water along with some nutrients. I would like to know whether Government is aware of this, and if so, whether Government would encourage cultivation of wheat and other cereals on sand dunes in coastal areas.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: Irrigation purely by sea water containing salt up to 3 per cent is not possible. Some experiments where sea water duly diluted with fresh water have been carried out by the Central Salt and Marine Chemicals, Research Institute. The Data shows that this can give some results, but

sea water as such has not been found suitable for irrigation.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: I would like to know whether Government has encouraged large-scale cultivation along the sea shore by diluting sea water.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: No, Sir. We have not undertaken any large-scale experiments.

### **Dowry**

\*119. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state steps Government propose to take to make people conscious against giving of dowry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha

### **Statement**

The Committee on the Status of Women in India in its findings and recommendations relating to Dowry have stated that "there is hardly any evidence of social conscience in this regard in the country today. The educated youth is grossly indifferent to the evil and unashamedly contributes to its perpetuation. A very small but significant step could be taken by the Government by declaring the taking or giving of dowry to be against the Government Servants Conduct Rules".

2. This recommendation has been accepted by Government and the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964, have recently been amended to make the giving and taking of dowry punishable.

3. The question of giving dowry is part of the total fabric of the social structure. Programmes through mass communication media to create awareness about the need to change attitudes, superstitions and beliefs which stand in the way of progress, were initiated in International Women's Year. These efforts will continue. Efforts through educational institutions are also contemplated.

4. The State Governments of Bihar, Haryana, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have taken steps to modify the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 to make it more stringent.

5. An important role is being played by voluntary endeavour in making people conscious against giving dowry and efforts of Government alone can not succeed in creating the right social climate.

**SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:** With reference to this statement, apparently, the Government has taken up one recommendation of the Committee on the Status of Women in India and introduced a penal clause in the Central Civil Service Conduct Rules that those who are giving and taking dowry among the Government Servants will be punished. What I would like to know particularly is that they have already accepted the fact that it is a social conscience that has to be roused and an attitude has to be changed. Have they considered the point that is there in the Report that where women have got employment the question of dowry is far less prevalent. Therefore, what steps the Minister is taking to work out a scheme for stepping up the employment opportunities for women thereby enabling women to be economically independent?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN):** I am sure the hon. Member would agree

that the question of employment is linked up with the general question of economic progress of the country, and only if employment opportunity is increased, it would be possible to provide employment to all sections of the population. But, so far as this specific question of women is concerned, Government have been taking steps to see that there is no discrimination against women in the matter of employment.

**SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:** In the third point in the Statement, what we are told is that there is a programme through mass communication media to create an awareness about the need to change attitude, superstition, belief, etc. What I would like to know is whether you are still at the stage where you are thinking of the need to change that attitude or whether the mass communication media are being changed and oriented towards positively bringing about a change in that attitude. What steps are you taking particularly to see that all your text books are reviewed so that from the very educational level onwards, this change in attitude is brought about and not just an awareness of the need to change attitude? Therefore, something more positive is necessary.

*(Interruptions;)*

**PROF. S. NURUL HASAN:** The suggestion of the hon. Member is quite correct. The Government is aware of this need and in the revised text books which are being prepared, this point is very much taken into consideration. If I may make a further submission this is a great responsibility for the political parties to take it up and so far as my Party is concerned, it has taken it up as a very big programme to arouse social conscience of the people against dowry.

**SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:** I asked a specific question whether the programmes of the mass communication media are such as to

bring about a change in attitude and not to make people aware.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The mass communication media programme would be known to my colleague, the Minister of Information, and he would give the hon. Member every information, if she were to ask him.

(Interruptions.)

SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJI: As far as the present Dowry Act is concerned, anybody who takes or gives dowry will have to undergo six months' jail and he has to pay some fine also. But during the last International Women's Year, there was a lot of pressure on the Minister to make it a cognisable offence in regard to those people who take and give dowry. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the thinking of the Government about this matter?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Are you going to make it a cognisable offence?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Some State Governments have already done it.

SHRI B. N. REDDY: As far as the hereditary right for women which is interlinked with the dowry question is concerned, I would like to know whether the Government is trying to see that the hereditary right for the women is implemented along with the men equally?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: This Parliament has already enacted a law on the subject.

#### Food production and Import

\*120. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) total production of foodgrains in the agricultural year 1975-76;

(b) whether this production will be able to feed the country; and

(c) whether the country is going to import any foodgrains and if so, the quantity thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Statement

(a) and (b). The final estimates of production for 1975-76 have not become available so far. However, according to the latest reports, the production of foodgrains during 1975-76 is likely to show a substantial increase over that in the previous year. In the absence of firm production estimates, it is very difficult to say whether the production will be adequate to feed the country especially as the demand of foodgrains is influenced considerably by the availability of foodgrains and other substitutable foodstuffs, their comparative prices, levels of income, population growth, extent of urbanisation etc. However, in view of the anticipated increase in production, per capita availability of foodgrains is likely to be more in 1975-76 as compared to the level obtaining in the previous three years.

(c) Some imports of foodgrains will be necessary during the year 1976 also but it is not feasible at this stage to indicate the quantum that may have to be imported; nor will it be in public interest to give this figure.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Sir, the hon. Minister's statement seems to be a masterpiece of vagueness. In the statement, he says that there will be more food this time and that the people will eat more food: I am sorry for the harsh words I have used. But at the end of it, he says that there is a possibility of importation of a certain amount of foodgrains. There has been

a pressure in the United States which has resulted even in their threat of cancellation of PL 480 import under new agreement of half a million tonnes. Is he or is he not for the sake of national pride going to abandon the scheme of accepting half a million tonnes under PL 480?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** He has produced 7 million tonnes extra.

**SHRI B. V. NAIK:** If you go through the statement accompanying the reply, you would find that they are still going to import foodgrains.

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:** Sir, I have sought for your protection on this. What I have said is that some import will be necessary during 1976. But it is not feasible at this stage to indicate the quantum that will have to be imported nor it will be in the public interest to give this figure. So, I would again seek your protection and request the hon Member not to insist on this. After all, import programme are not determined on the basis of production during a particular year.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### Fish Production

\*102. **SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing available quantum of fish can meet the demands of the people; and

(b) if not, reasons for exporting fish when the people's demands are more?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) and (b). The production of fish in India, according to the latest estimate, is over 2.6 million tonnes. The demand within the country is particularly in respect of fresh

water varieties whose production is 0.87 million tonnes. With a view to increasing production of fresh water varieties short-term and long-term measures have been taken by the Government.

The export of fish had been limited to low volume, high priced marine fishery products. The raw material used on export accounts only for 4 per cent of the total fish production, while the foreign exchange earning from these exports is expected to be about Rs. 100 crores during this year.

#### Participation of youth and students in implementation of 20-Point Economic Programme

\*104. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up any popular machinery at various levels to induct the positive support and participation of students and youth in the implementation of the 20-Point Economic Programme of the Prime Minister;

(b) whether the Indian Youth Congress, All India Youth Federation and National Union of Students of India jointly submitted a memorandum some time back suggesting the setting up of Youth and Students Committees at all levels; and

(c) if so, the reactions thereon?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV):** (a) The 20-Point Economic Programme is being implemented mainly by the State Governments and Union Territories Administrations and they are devising suitable machinery to enlist the active participation of all sectors of society concerned including students and youth.

According to reports reaching the Union Government, students and youth organisations in many places are involving themselves actively in these programmes. In the special camping programme of the National Service Scheme students as well as non-student youth would be involved in implementation of the programme.

(b) No, Sir. No such memorandum has been received in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare.

(c) Does not arise.

**Final report of the National Commission on Agriculture**

\*105. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission on Agriculture has submitted its final report to the Government;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Attention of the Hon'ble Member is drawn to the statement laid on the Table of the Sabha on 12-3-76 in connection with the main Report of the National Commission on Agriculture.

(c) As the report has been submitted very recently, it is yet under examination.

**Schools run by Jammāt-e-Islami and Ananda Marg**

\*107. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that many schools are still existing in the country which are managed and run by banned organisations both Jammāt-e-Islami and Ananda Marg; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The Policy of Government of India is not to allow the banned organisations to run any type of educational institutions directly or otherwise. This has been brought to the notice of the State Governments.

धान, गेहूं और रबी फसल के उत्पादन एवं वसूली लक्ष्य

108. श्री हरी सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष के लिए धान, गेहूं एवं रबी फसल के उत्पादन एवं वसूली लक्ष्य किम प्रकार नियत किये गए थे ;

(ख) वास्तविक उत्पादन कितना हुआ और कितनी वसूली हुई ; और

(ग) क्या अगले वर्ष के लिये भी कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये गये है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब शिंदे) :

(क) : चावल और गेहूं के अन्तिम प्राप्ति लक्ष्य कृषि मूल्य आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर और राज्य

सरकारों के परामर्श से निर्धारित किए जाते हैं। छायाओं के उत्पादन के लक्ष्य योजना आयोग और राज्य सरकारों के साथ परामर्श कर प्रत्येक राज्य के प्रस्तावित विकास कार्यक्रमों के आधार पर निर्धारित किए जाते हैं।

(ख) 1975-76 के लिए छायाओं के उत्पादन के अन्तिम अनुमान अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है। 1975-76 के विपणन मौसम में 11-3-1976 तक प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार चावल की अधिप्राप्ति (चावल के हिसाब से धान समेत) 47 लाख मीटरी टन और 6-3-1976 तक प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार गेहूँ की अधिप्राप्ति 40.4 लाख मीटरी टन हुई थी।

(ग) अगले वर्ष के लिए उत्पादन लक्ष्य और 1976-77 के विपणन

मौसम के लिए गेहूँ की अधिप्राप्ति का लक्ष्य निर्धारित करने का प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

#### Package Programme on Cashew

\*110. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Package Programme Scheme on Cashew was implemented; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). A statement giving the relevant information is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

#### STATEMENT

The Government of India are implementing a Package Programme on Cashew as Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the Fifth Plan with the following components —

Components	Physican Targets	Financial Outlay
	(Rs in Lakhs)	
(i) Laying out Demonstration Plots in Growers' Orchards for improved practices in Cashew Cultivation . . . . .	36,600 Plots	95.69
(ii) Improvement of Cashew by Vegetative Propagation . . . . .	53,000 Hcts.	97.67
(iii) Establishment of Progeny Orchards for Cashew . . . . .	640 Hcts.	17.51
(iv) Package Programme in Departmental Areas . . . . .	5,000 H. cts.	20.00 This component was in operation during 1974-75 only.
(v) Multiplication of 4,000 hcts. planted under the Special Area Expansion Programme in Departmental Areas during Fourth Five Year Plan . . . . .	4,000 H cts.	31.25
		262.12

**Price policy for Groundnut**

\*111 SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether certain State Governments have urged for a long term price policy for groundnut,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) what is Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND  
IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB  
P SHINDE) (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise

**New Variety of Sugar-Beet**

\*113 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will  
the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND  
IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether a high-yielding variety of sugar-beet suitable for cultivation under different agro-climatic conditions has been successfully developed by an agricultural scientist of Calcutta University, and

(b) whether sugar-beet and sugarcane require different climates and soil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND  
IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ  
KHAN) (a) No, Sir

(b) No Sugar beet favours cooler climate than sugarcane and grows well during winter months in subtropical India. Both sugarcane and sugar-beet grow well in the same soil type.

**Production and storage of seeds**

\*117 SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE  
SHRI ARJUN SETHI

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the targets of production of quality seeds during the current year,

(b) arrangements made for their proper storage and packaging, and

(c) break-up of storage and packaging centres of seeds state-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND  
IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB  
P SHINDE) (a) to (c) Fixing targets for production of quality seeds and making arrangements for the production and distribution is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However all-India seed producing organisations like the National Seeds Corporation, Tarai Development Corporation and the State Farms Corporation of India also produce and market seeds of varieties of all-India importance to supplement the effort of the State Governments. The targets of production of quality seeds during the current year of these 3 organisations are given below

NSC	635894 quintals
SFCI	300787 quintals
TDC	375000 quintals

The National Seeds Corporation having processing and packaging facilities at 37 locations in the country with an annual capacity of 888500 quintals. State wise location of processing plants is given in statement I laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-10441/76]. The National Seeds Corporation has seed stores of its own at 15 locations. Of this a capacity of 70500 quintals is ordinary storage and 8500 quintals of air conditioned storage. The Corporation is also hiring storage space for 146840 quintals.



Particulars of the National Seeds Corporation's storage facilities are given in Statement-II Laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-10441/76]

The Tarai Development Corporation have processing and packaging facilities at 5 locations with a total capacity of 320000 quintals all located in UP Particulars of location of storages of the Tarai Development Corporation are given in Statement III Laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-10441/76]

All seeds produced by State Farms Corporation of India are processed by the National Seeds Corporation. A portion of the seeds produced by State Farms Corporation is stored and marketed by National Seed Corporation and the remaining portion is kept in the stores of the State Farms Corporation till they are sold. Particulars about the location of these stores may be seen in Statement IV Laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-10441/76]

#### **Sugarcane plant diseases**

\*118 SHRI K M "MADHUKAR" Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research has found that the plant diseases have been the single major factor inhibiting the increase in sugarcane cultivation in the country, and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) No, Sir, diseases constitute only one of the major constraints in the growth of sugarcane in this country. Insects, pests, rodents, weeds, inadequate fertilisation of the crops, lack of irrigation facilities and plant-

ing material of improved varieties, etc are other major constraints against increasing sugarcane production

(b) Sugarcane diseases, such as red rot, wilt, smut, grassy shoot (GSD) and ratoon stunting (RSD) have been observed to be widespread in the sugarcane growing tracts in the country. These diseases are found to depress the sugarcane yields considerably.

A three-tier seed programme involving hot air treatment of seed canes to destroy the important seed borne disease agents, followed by the multiplication of the treated seed under strict disease and pest surveillance programmes have been initiated in most of the sugarcane growing tracts in the country.

#### **Promotion of Hindi**

567 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state taken by Government to promote Hindi in the non-Hindi speaking Union-territories of India along with the financial assistance given to each of such Union-territories/Admins?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV) Facilities exist in all the Union Territories for teaching of Hindi at the School level and necessary budget provision is made by them in their own demands. The various programmes directly being implemented by the Government of India for promotion of Hindi in non-Hindi speaking areas and financial assistance



to the Union Territories during the last 3 years are given below:—

**1. Appointment of Hindi Teachers in Upper Primary, Middle and Higher Secondary Schools**

Name of the Union Territory/Administration	Financial assistance given		
	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
	(Rs. in lakhs)		
Mizoram . . . . .	4.00	2.26	4.75

**2. Opening of Hindi Teachers Training/Colleges/Institutions/Wings in non-Hindi speaking States**

Mizoram . . . . .	..	..	57,000
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**3. Financial assistance to Voluntary Hindi Organisations**

(i) Pondicherry			
Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha . . . . .	3,375	3,375	3,375
(ii) Goa			
Goa Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti, Margao . . . . .	3,465	..	..
Gomantak Rashtrabhasha Sabha, Madgaon . . . . .	7,315	9,000	9,000
(iii) Mizoram			
Zoram, Hindi Prachar Samiti, Afzwal . . . . .	..	23,000	23,000

**4. Schemes of scholarships to students of non-Hindi speaking States for post-matric studies in Hindi.**

The number of awards allotted to various non-Hindi speaking Union Territories/Administrations during the last 3 years is as follows:—

Name of the non-Hindi speaking Union Territory/Administration	Number of scholarships allotted		
	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
1. Andaman & Nicobar . . . . .	1	1	1
2. Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	2	2	2
3. Chandigarh . . . . .	1	1	1
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	1	1	1
5. Goa, Daman & Diu. . . . .	3	3	4
6. Lacadives . . . . .	1	1	1
7. Mizoram . . . . .	1	1	1
8. Pondicherry . . . . .	2	2	2

**नाइट्रोजन रासायनिक उर्वरकों का उत्पादन तथा खपत**

568. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :  
क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में नाइट्रोजन रासायनिक उर्वरक का वार्षिक उत्पादन कितना है और खपत कितनी है;

(ख) क्या वर्ष 1975-76 के दौरान नाइट्रोजन का आयात किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितनी मात्रा में ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीप्रभुदासपटेल) : (क) 1974-75 के दौरान नाइट्रोजन पोषक तत्वों के उत्पादन और खपत के आंकड़े नीचे दिए गए हैं :

उत्पादन - 11.33 लाख मी० टन

खपत - 17.65 लाख मी० टन

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) अप्रैल, 1975 से दिसम्बर, 1975 तक कुल 8.41 लाख मीटरी टन नाइट्रोजन का आयात किया गया था।

**Restricted use of Land from Thiruvanniyur to Mamillapuram for Dwelling Units**

569. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu have issued a G.O. restricting the use of long stretch of land from Thiruvanniyur to Mamallapuram to constructing of dwelling units and other purposes; and

(b) if so, will the Government of Tamil Nadu make immediate arrangements to supply adequate drinking water and other facilities for the lands lying on the parallel Tirpou road near Lattice bridge, Permyudi etc. for the development by private parties?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS) (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Tamil Nadu have intimated that they will examine the matter.

**Refugees from Pakistan Settled Down in Rajasthan Border**

570. SHRI BISWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state whether refugees from Pakistan at the time of war settled down in the border areas of Rajasthan are being provided with gainful employment?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**नर्मदा घाटी योजना**

571. श्री भागीरथ भंडार : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश, गुजरात तथा महाराष्ट्र को लाभ पहुंचाने वाली नर्मदा घाटी योजना के प्रारूप की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और इस समय इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

(ख) नर्मदा घाटी योजना में कौन-कौन सी परियोजनाएँ सम्मिलित की गयी हैं और उनमें से प्रत्येक पर कितना व्यय होने

का अनुमान है और इन राज्यों को क्या लाभ होने की सम्भावना है ;

(ग) क्या अकलेश्वर मातेश्वर हमपल (मध्य प्रदेश) जल सिंचो और नवगाव (गुजरात) में प्रस्तावित परियोजनाओं के बारे में सर्वेक्षण कार्य को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका परिणाम क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह) : (क) से (घ). नर्मदा बेसिन में जल की समुपयोज्य मात्रा 28 मिलियन एकड़ फुट स्वीकार की गई है। इस समय नर्मदा के थोड़े से जल का समुपयोजन किया जा रहा है। सभी राज्यों ने इसके जल के समुपयोजन की योजनाएं बनाई हैं और नर्मदा जल की सामूहिक आवश्यकताएं, उपलब्ध जल से अधिक हैं। यह मामला अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जल-विवाद अधिनियम, 1956 के अन्तर्गत स्थापित नर्मदा जल-विवाद न्यायाधिकरण के न्यायनिर्णयाधीन है। जुलाई 1974 में सम्बन्धित राज्य नामगुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और राजस्थान इस बात पर सहमत हो गए थे कि महाराष्ट्र 0.25 मिलियन एकड़ फुट मार राजस्थान 0.5 मिलियन एकड़ फुट नर्मदा जल का प्रयोग कर सकते हैं। 27.25 मिलियन एकड़ फुट बचे शेष जल को गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश के बीच आवंटन करने के प्रश्न पर न्यायाधिकरण द्वारा निर्णय किया जाता है।

नर्मदा जल के समुपयोजन के लिए प्रत्येक राज्य के पास बहुत सी बृहत् और लघु स्कीमें हैं। बहरहाल, जल की उपलब्धता सीमित होने के कारण राज्यों की स्कीमों का

पुनरीक्षण करने की आवश्यकता होगी ताकि वह उनके जल के भाग के अनुरूप हो। न्यायाधिकरण द्वारा अपने अन्तिम निर्णय देने के पश्चात् ही विभिन्न स्कीमों के आकार को अन्तिम रूप दिया जाएगा। इसलिए, नर्मदा घाटी में इस समय स्कीमों का नाम, उनकी अनुमानित लागत तथा लाभों को बताता कठिन है। न्यायाधिकरण के निर्णय की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

#### Failure in Cricket Tests in New Zealand

572. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will be Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons for our team's failure in cricket test in New Zealand; and

(b) whether Government keep close touch with Cricket Control Board for proper coaching and training of the Indian Cricketers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). The India-New Zealand Cricket Test Series, 1976, were drawn. The Board of Control for Cricket in India has explained that due to bad weather and injuries to players, the Indian team's performance has not been upto expectations.

The Board of Control for Cricket in India is an autonomous body. However, the All India Council of Sports keeps a watch over the Board's programmes for promotion of Cricket. On the recommendations of the Council, the Board has appointed a National Coach under whose direction and supervision the Board has been holding special coaching camps for young

players. The services of Cricket Coaches employed by the Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports are also made available, whenever required, during these Coaching Camps.

### C.P.W.D. Engineers

573. **SHRI R. V. BADE:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) number of various grades of Officers from Assistant Engineers to Superintending Engineers on the rolls

of C.P.W.D. (including those on deputation) separately for Civil and Electrical sides as on 1st January, 1976; and

(b) how many of them have been officiating in their present grades for more than 10 years, 15 years and 20 years (position as on the 1st January, 1976)?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH):** (a) and (b). The required information is given in the enclosed statement.

### Statement

	Assistant Engineers		Executive Engineers		Superintending Engineers	
	Civil	Elect.	Civil	Elect.	Civil	Elect.
(a) Number of officers in various grades (including those on deputation)	1010	314	329	80	64	16
(b) (i) number of officers officiating for more than 10 years (but less than 15 years)	396	69	92	15	9	4
(ii) Number of officers officiating for more than 15 years (but less than 20 years)	68	..	27	1	.	.
(iii) Number of officers officiating for more than 20 years	26	..	..	..	..	..

### Anomaly in Pay Schemes of Electricians in CPWD and in Government of India Presses

574. **SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of removing the anomaly in pay scales of electricians in CPWD and those in Government of India Presses has been under consideration of Government for over a decade; and

(b) how much more time is needed to decide the issue?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH):** (a) Electricians in the Directorate of Printing belong to the cadre different from the cadre of Electricians in the Central P.W.D. The question of revising the pay scale of Electricians of the Directorate of Printing, so as to bring it on par with the pay scales for Electricians in the Central P.W.D., has been under consideration in the context of the recommendations of the Categorisation Committee.

(b) A decision in the matter is expected to be taken shortly.

मध्य प्रदेश में नर्मदा नदी के लिए बाढ़ नियन्त्रण योजना

575. श्री गंगा चरण बोखित : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में प्रायः बाढ़ आने के कारण केन्द्रीय सरकार ने निर्मदा नदी के लिए कोई बाढ़ नियन्त्रण योजना बनाई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह) : (क) बाढ़ नियन्त्रण राज्य विषय है और इसलिए बाढ़ नियन्त्रण स्कीमों का आयोजन तथा कार्यान्वयन सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों का उत्तरदायित्व है। केन्द्र, बाढ़ नियन्त्रण स्कीमों को तैयार करने में राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त विशिष्ट अनुरोध पर तकनीकी मामलों में सहायता करता है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

बिहार को मकानों के निर्माण के लिये केन्द्रीय अनुदान

576. श्री हुसैन खन् कछवाय : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आपातकालीन स्थिति की घोषणा के पश्चात् बिहार सरकार ने राज्य के आदिवासी एवं हरिजन क्षेत्रों में मकानों के निर्माण के लिए केन्द्रीय अनुदान की मांग की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितना अनुदान दिया गया ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा ग्रामीण कार्य मन्त्री (श्री के० रामरामैया) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

शिक्षा की एक सम्मेलन चर्चा

577. श्री जयेश्वर मिश्र : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मन्त्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्राथमिक एवं उच्चतर स्तर पर बच्चों की शिक्षा की एक हमान पद्धति को कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत पब्लिक स्कूल समाप्त करने होंगे ; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार को क्या दिक्कतें हो रही हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) ने (ग) : कोठारी आयोग की सिफारिश पर भारत सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति, 1968 को अपनाया जिसमें मोटे तौर पर देश में 10+2+3 की समान शैक्षिक संरचना को अपनाने का प्रस्ताव है। केन्द्रीय शिक्षा सलाहकार ने भी, जिस पर सभी राज्य शिक्षा मन्त्रियों का प्रतिनिधित्व है, सिफारिश की है कि देश भर में नयी शिक्षा प्रणाली को लागू किया जाना चाहिये। अधिकांश राज्यों ने इस नयी प्रणाली को कहते से ही लागू कर दिया है। अन्य राज्यों में यह मामला विचाराधीन है। राष्ट्रीय नीति में सामाजिक सम्बद्धता तथा राष्ट्रीय एकता को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए समान स्कूल प्रणाली की भी व्यवस्था है। साथ ही उक्त संकल्प में यह अनुबन्ध किया गया है कि पब्लिक स्कूलों जैसे सभी विशेष स्कूलों के लिए छात्रों को प्रोत्साहन के आधार पर आर्थिक कारणों के कारणों से दूर करने के लिए निःशुल्क छात्रवृत्तियों का अनुपात विहीन करना चाहिये।

**Central Allocation of Fertilisers**

578. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE  
AND IRRIGATION be pleased to  
state:

(a) whether targets for the year  
1976-77 have been fixed for the Cen-  
tral allocation to States for fertilizers;  
and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND  
IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS

PATEL): (a) Yes, The allocations to  
different States and Union Territories  
and Commodity Boards for Kharif,  
1976 were finalised in the Zonal Con-  
ferences held in January, February,  
1976. Allocations for Rabi 1976-77  
are to be finalised in the next round  
of Zonal conference which may be  
held sometime in July, 1976.

(b) A total quantity of 17.95 lakh  
tonnes of N.P. & K. antrients have  
been allotted to the States and Union  
territories and commodity boards, the  
detailed break up of which is given  
in the enclosed statement.

**Statement**

(As Estimated in the zonal conference)

(Tonnes)

State/U.T./Commodity Board	N	P	K	Total
<b>South Zone</b>				
Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	1,62,000	60,000	14,000	2,36,000
Kerala . . . . .	21,095	17,077	16,273	54,445
Karnataka . . . . .	94,830	39,862	34,227	1,69,519
Tamil Nadu . . . . .	1,31,600	42,900	37,700	2,12,200
Pondicherry . . . . .	2,932	1,332	1,205	5,489
Coffee Board . . . . .	6,240	4,200	6,240	16,680
Rubber Board . . . . .	4,367	4,307	4,307	13,101
Cardamon Board . . . . .	810	1,600	1,600	4,010
Tea Board . . . . .	5,810	3,737	3,737	13,284
<b>West Zone</b>				
Gujarat . . . . .	76,544	44,837	14,534	1,35,915
Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	59,000	25,000	5,000	89,000
Maharashtra . . . . .	1,15,000	49,000	30,000	1,94,000
Rajasthan . . . . .	30,000	9,000	2,000	41,000
Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . .	1,757	1,178	810	3,745
Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	130	32	24	186
<b>North Zone</b>				
Haryana . . . . .	40,000	8,000	2,000	50,000
Punjab . . . . .	1,00,000	22,000	6,000	1,28,000

				(Tonnes)			
State/U.T./Commodity Board				N	P	K	Total
Uttar Pradesh . . . . .				1,70,000	20,000	12,000	2,02,000
Himachal Pradesh . . . . .				4,300	1,300	900	6,500
Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .				7,000	1,000	500	8,500
Delhi . . . . .				820	71	18	909
Chandigarh . . . . .				350	60	30	440
<i>East Zone</i>							
Assam . . . . .				4,000	1,000	700	5,700
Bihar . . . . .				50,000	10,000	5,000	65,000
Orissa . . . . .				30,000	9,000	4,000	43,000
West Bengal . . . . .				50,000	10,000	6,000	66,000
Manipur . . . . .				1,000	300	150	1,450
Meghalaya . . . . .				800	400	100	1,300
Nagaland . . . . .				70	40	25	135
Tripura . . . . .				234	52	65	351
Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .				390	195	195	780
Mizoram . . . . .				65	52	39	156
West Bengal Tea . . . . .				4,885	1,093	1,745	7,726
Assam Tea . . . . .				11,677	2,236	3,578	17,491
Bihar Tea . . . . .				22	6	6	34
Tripura Tea . . . . .				294	67	67	428
Sikkim . . . . .				250	150	75	475
Andaman & Nicobar . . . . .				90	42	42	174
All India . . . . .				11,88,362	3,91,186	2,15,555	17,95,103

#### Benami Land

579. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) latest figures of total acreage of benami land recovered in each State and Union-territories after declaration of emergency;

(b) State-wise breakup of the cases instituted against the holders of benami lands; and

(c) whether benami lands have been found in the possession of the members of political parties and if so, identities of such political parties?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c). The necessary information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha when received.

**Old Age Pension to Athletes and Sportsmen**

580. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give old age pension to famous athletes and sportsmen in the country; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). Government are looking into the matter.

**Marine Products Industry**

581. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to encourage marine products industry in the country;

(b) if so, facts thereof; and

(c) measures taken particularly in Kerala in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). Development of marine fishing industry is being encouraged through introduction of mechanised boats and large fishing vessels, harbour facilities, training of manpower, demonstration of new techniques provision of facilities for storage, processing, transport and marketing, and various other facilities

and concession particularly for the production of marine foods for export.

(c) A deep sea fishing harbour at Cochin is under construction and proposals for construction of medium fishing harbours at other centres are under consideration. The Kerala Fisheries Corporation has already imported two large Mexican trawlers and 2 more have been allotted for import. A number of private firms to whom import of trawlers have been permitted are also likely to operate from Kerala Coast. The largest number of Central fisheries institutions are located at Cochin in Kerala. These include Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Integrated Fisheries Project, Pelagic Fisheries Project, Central Institute of Fisheries Operations, Marine Products Export Dev. Authority and a unit of Exploratory Fisheries Project which benefit Kerala along with other States. In addition a large number of fisheries developmental schemes are being supported with plan finances, the amount approved for 1975-76 being Rs. 2.2 crores and for 1976-77 Rs. 2.8 crores.

**राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर शराब की दुकानों का बन्द किया जाना**

582. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर शराब कि कितनी दुकानें हैं और क्या उन्हें बन्द करने की कोई राष्ट्रव्यापी योजना है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसा कानून बनाया है जिसके अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर शराब की कोई दुकान नहीं खोली जायेगी और यदि हां, तो इसे कब तक लागू किया जायेगा ?



सिखा और सन्तान कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्रि (श्री धरविन्द मेता) : (क) राष्ट्रीय राजपथों पर शराब की दुकानों की संख्या के बारे में जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है क्योंकि ऐसी दुकानों को लाइसेंस राज्य सरकारों द्वारा जारी किये जाते हैं। मछनिषेध के कार्यक्रम के अधीन राज्य सरकारों/संघ शामिल प्रदेशों को सलाह दी गई है कि शराब की दुकान और राजपथ के बीच कम से कम 500 मीटर का फासला होना चाहिए।

(ख) इस कार्य के लिये समर्पण करने वाले प्रत्येक कानून की आवश्यकता नहीं है क्योंकि वर्तमान आवश्यकता कानून के अधीन भी राज्य सरकारें राजपथों पर शराब की दुकानों के लाइसेंस रोक सकती हैं।

निम्नलिखित राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों ने राजपथों पर शराब की दुकानों को लाइसेंस देने के लिए पहले ही स्वीकार नहीं किया है।

आन्ध्र प्रदेश, असम, जम्मू और काश्मीर, केरल, भनीपुर, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, राजस्थान, त्रिपुरा, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल, झंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह, चण्डीगढ़, दिल्ली तथा गोवा, दमन और दीव।

### कृषि फार्म

583. श्री अनन्त प्रसाद बूसिया : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार की देख-रेख में कुल कितने कृषि फार्म हैं और उन पर कितनी-कितनी धनराशि 1974-75 में खर्च हुई और उनसे कितनी आय हुई; और

(ख) ऐसे कौन से फार्म हैं जहाँ स्रोत्रियत रुस के लोग काम करते हैं और ऐसे लोग कितने हैं तथा एक वर्ष में उन्हें कितनी राशि का भुगतान करना पड़ता है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) 1974-75 के दौरान भारतीय राज्य फार्म निगम के प्रबन्ध में कुल 12 कृषि फार्म थे।

फार्मवार आय-व्यय का विवरण संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

(ख) जिन फार्मों का प्रबन्ध भारतीय राज्य फार्म निगम लि० के हाथ में है, उनमें से किनी में भी इस समय कोई रुसी विशेषज्ञ काम नहीं कर रहा है।

### विवरण

सभी फार्मों की वर्ष 1974-75 की आय और व्यय का समेकित व्यौरा (अनन्तिम) (जुलाई, 1974 से जून, 1975 तक) (आकड़े लाख में)

क्र०सं० फार्म का नाम	आय	व्यय
1. सूरतगढ़	220.33	162.30
2. जैतसर	57.99	46.86
3. हिसार	42.17	37.94
4. लाडोवाल	22.10	31.54
5. चेंगम	32.20	30.95
6. कन्नानौर	41.22	38.83
7. रायपुर	42.85	85.99
8. झारसूगुडा	0.42	0.89
9. कोकिनावाड़ी	6.19	13.94
10. राय बरेली	1.87	5.03
11. खम्माम	7.59	13.12
12. बहुराहम	33.61	34.45
	508.54	501.84

**Agricultural facilities in (Chotanagpur)**

584. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether agricultural facilities given to Adivasis in Chotanagpur in Bihar are still meagre; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). Information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

**Orientation Camp for History Teachers**

585. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a two-week orientation camp for the history teachers of schools of West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa was organised by NCERT in Calcutta between 1st—14th February, 1976;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the main purpose of this meet.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND

SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir, The actual date of the orientation camp organised by the NCERT in Calcutta were 2nd—13th February, 1976.

(b) The orientation camp consisted of a number of talks by scholars and historians belonging to the University of Calcutta, Centre for Studies in Social Sciences Calcutta, Vishva-bharati University and the National Council of Educational Research and Training. A large number of topics relating to various aspects of Indian History in various periods. Certain aspects of the History of the World and problems of teaching History of the World and problems of teaching History were covered during this camp.

(c) The main purpose of the camp was to make the participants conversant with the recent trends in the study and teaching of History.

**Foodgrains procured by F.C.I.**

586. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how much foodgrains were procured through Food Corporation of India during the last three years; and

(b) average procurement prices, the average storage and other expenses and the average sale price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE  
AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA  
SAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Details of

foodgrains procured by the Food  
Corporation of India, either directly  
or through other public agencies, are  
given below:—

(Quantity in '000 tonnes)

	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Wheat . . . . .	4,976	4,427	1,769
Rice . . . . .	1,978	2,986	2,317
Coarse grains, including barley . . . . .	170	177	31
Gram, Gram products and pulses . . . . .	100	36	77

(b) A statement showing the re-quired details is attached.

#### Statement

Statement showing details of average procurement price, procurement charges, handling costs and selling rates for Wheat, Rice and coarse grains for 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75.

	Rate : Rs./Qtl.		
	Average procure- ment price.	Proc ure- ment and storage, movement and distri- bution inci- dentials	Average sell- ing price.
<b>1972-73</b>			
Wheat . . . . .	76.00	22.4	78.00
Rice . . . . .	91.21	18.55	114.39
Coarse grains . . . . .	57.9	19.52	65.79
<b>1973-74</b>			
Wheat . . . . .	70.00	24.10	78.00 upto 7-11-73 90.00 from 8-11-73
Rice . . . . .	103.37	21.06	126.41
Coarse grains . . . . .	59.48	22.12	76.41
<b>1974-75</b>			
Wheat . . . . .	105.00	24.08	90.00 upto 14-4-74 125.00 from 15-4-74
Rice . . . . .	128.29	21.78	156.18
Coarse grains . . . . .	72.39	25.23	82.76

## संघेत्तक सम्मेलन

587. श्री राजावतार शास्त्री : क्या

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मसदीय एवं राज्य विधान मण्डलों के मन्त्रियों का सम्मेलन हुए अनेक वर्ष हो गए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तब से इस प्रकार का सम्मेलन आयोजित न करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या वर्तमान स्थिति में इस प्रकार के सम्मेलन आयोजित करने की आवश्यकता और बढ़ गई है, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार अगला सम्मेलन कब और कहाँ बुलायेगी ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा संसद कार्य मंत्री (श्री के. रघुनाथ) : (क) से (ग). अठवा अखिल भारतीय मन्त्रिक सम्मेलन 1972 में भोपाल में हुआ था। उस सम्मेलन में अम्बू व कश्मीर राज्य के तत्कालीन मसदीय कार्य राज्य मंत्री द्वारा अगल। मन्त्रिक सम्मेलन श्रीनगर मे करने के लिए निमन्त्रण दिया गया था। यह निमन्त्रण राज्य सरकार की सुविधा के अशून. सम्मेलन द्वारा स्वीकार कर लिया गया था। तथापि देश जिन विकट वित्तीय कठिनाई मे से गुजर रहा है उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए नवे अखिल भारतीय संघेत्तक सम्मेलन का अभी तक अयोजन नहीं किया जा सका है।

(घ) अगले अखिल भारतीय संघेत्तक सम्मेलन की तारीख और स्थान के सम्बन्ध में अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।

## Cauvery Waters

588. SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision to the effect that "no State will take any step to make the solution to the problem difficult either by impounding or utilising the waters of Cauvery beyond what it is at present" was taken at the Chief Ministers' Conference held on the 29th March, 1972 at New Delhi to discuss Cauvery waters;

(b) if so, whether the sanction issued to the Tamil Nadu Government in 1974 to take up the Nellithurai Project utilising the waters of Cauvery is against the decision arrived at earlier; and

(c) reasons for taking such a decision disregarding the unanimous resolution adopted at the Chief Ministers' Conference?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) Such a consensus was reached along with a desire to reach a settlement in six months with the assistance of the Union Government.

(b) and (c) The clearance of Nellithurai Hydro-electric Project is without prejudice to Kerala's interest in Cauvery waters. It may, however, be mentioned that the proposed project is purely hydro project which does not involve any consumptive use of water.

## Central Aid for development of Fisheries

589. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have asked for more assistance for

development and storage of fishes for despatch to places where there is enough demands for fish but where production of fish is not to the extent to meet their demands; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). There is no special request from States, other than West Bengal, for assistance to supplement supplies to deficit States. The West Bengal Government has, however, requested immediate execution of the component of the "Cold Chain" scheme as far as it concerns the Calcutta market. The "Cold Chain" scheme envisages establishment of large chilled and frozen storages initially at Calcutta, Delhi and Bangalore with related processing and marketing facilities. This scheme, together with facilities for refrigerated transport costing Rs. 4.6 crores is awaiting the approval of the Government.

#### **Import of Seeds**

590 SHRI M KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state whether Government have to import seeds for agriculture from abroad; and if so, quantum thereof imported during 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): The Government of India have not imported seeds for commercial purposes during 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76.

#### **Grants to Mithila University**

591. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Unstarred Question No. 489 on 12th January, 1976 regarding grants and facilities to Mithila University and state:

(a) whether Government of Bihar have, since, complied with the third requirement of the assurance;

(b) if so, facts thereabout; and

(c) University Grants Commission's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, the Government of Bihar have since fulfilled the third assurance, viz., provision of adequate funds by the State Government for buildings, equipment, books for library hostels, staff quarters, whose aggregate value will not be less than Rs 2 crores along with developed land. The Commission has declared the Lalit Narayan Mithila University as an institution fit to receive financial assistance from the Central Government sources in terms of Section 12A of the University Grants Commission Act.

#### **Encroachments on Government Land**

592. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to make encroachment on Government land in Delhi cognizable offence; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No final decision has yet been taken by Government.

Rice to Kerala

593. SHRI C. H. MOHAMED  
KOYA:

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister for Food and Civil Supplies, Kerala, has requested the Central Government for enhancement of the rice quota to that State in view of the critical food situation there;

(b) whether Government are aware that the State of Kerala has to entirely depend on the Central Government for their rice requirements; and

(c) reasons for not allocating the required quantity of rice to Kerala in spite of the large quantity of procurement of foodgrains in the Central pool?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) A request was received from the Kerala Food and Civil Supplies Minister in January, 1976 for enhancement of the State's monthly rice quota from February, 1976 onwards.

(b) and (c). The requirements of the public distribution system in Kerala are being met out of the allotments of rice made from the Central Pool and also from locally procured rice available with the State. Keeping in view the overall availability of rice in the Central Pool, relative needs of other deficit States, market availability and the need to build up a buffer stock and other relevant factors, maximum possible allotments of rice are being made to Kerala to meet its reasonable requirements of the public distribution system. The monthly allocation of rice to Kerala from the Central Pool has been increased from 45.0 thousand

tonnes to 54.0 thousand tonnes from February, 1976.

H.U.D.C.O. Funds for Andhra Pradesh

594. SHRI K. RAMKRISHNA REDDY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) funds released by H.U.D.C.O. to Andhra Pradesh during 1974-75 and 1975-76;

(b) amount likely to be released in 1976-77; and

(c) progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) 1974-75: Rs. 128.00 lakhs.

1975-76: Rs. 39.00 lakhs (Upto the end of February, 1976).

(b) Rs. 114.40 lakhs are due for release during 1976-77 in accordance with the loan agreements. The actual releases will, however, depend on the progress of work for each scheme.

(c) Upto the end of February, 1976, out of the 3464 units sanctioned, construction of 442 units has been completed and that of 1575 units is in progress. The expenditure incurred is Rs. 173 lakhs as against Rs. 524.90 lakhs sanctioned for the purpose.

Economy in use of Fertiliser

595. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state steps being taken by the Government to economise the consumption of fertilizers in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): Guidelines have been issued to the State Governments regarding

the proper use of fertilisers so as to get maximum return from each kilogram of fertiliser applied. The Government of India has also launched a massive programme on the development of local manurial resources to supplement the use of chemical fertilisers

#### Take over of Sugar Mills in UP. and Bihar

596 SHRI S M BANERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken to take over sugar mills in UP. and Bihar, and

(b) if not, the reasons for this abnormal delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir

(b) The reasons mainly are—

The sizable financial outlays required as also the large number of trained and experienced personnel to competently manage the affairs so as not to affect the present level of production and the pressing need to maintain and improve the export potential.

#### Use of Chemical Fertilisers

597. SHRI D D DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that chemical fertilisers are no longer economical in view of their high cost and lower prices of agricultural commodities; and

(b) if so, steps being taken to make the use of fertilisers economical?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The Government are

aware that at the prevailing prices of fertilisers and agricultural commodities there is a less favourable cost benefit ratio especially in the case of phosphatic and potassic fertilisers

(b) To increase the consumption of fertilisers, the fertiliser prices were reduced twice viz. July, 1975 and December, 1975. The State Governments have also been advised to adopt such management practice which can result in maximum return from every kilogram of fertiliser applied.

#### एक वैज्ञानिक द्वारा आत्महत्या

598. श्री पन्नालाल बाबूपाल: क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 16 फरवरी, 1976 के 'इण्डियन एक्सप्रेस' में "साइंटिस्ट सुसाइड" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है, और यदि हाँ, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है, और

(ख) क्या यह दुर्घटना इसलिए हुई कि गजेन्द्र गडकर आयोग के प्रतिवेदन की सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित नहीं किया गया?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ): (क) और (ख) सरकार ने 16 फरवरी, 1976 के 'इण्डियन एक्सप्रेस' में सम्पादक के नाम पर स्तम्भ के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित "वैज्ञानिक द्वारा आत्महत्या" सम्बन्धी एक पत्र देखा है। भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान संस्थान नयी दिल्ली के एक पी०एच०डी० के विद्यार्थी श्री बी० चन्द्रशेखर द्वारा 7 फरवरी, 1976 को कथित घरेलू तथा स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी कारणों से आत्महत्या की गयी। वह उक्त संस्थान का कर्मचारी न था बल्कि उसे यू०एम०ए०आई० डी०/ भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद के

1. रा संयुक्त रूप से चलाये जाने वाले प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आरम्भ में 6 दिसम्बर, 1971 से 3 वर्ष के लिए कृषि विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, बंगलौर द्वारा पी० एच० डी० करने के लिए भेजा गया था। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कार्य करने वाले प्रत्याशियों को उनके अमेरिका प्रवास के दौरान (एक वर्ष के लिए) रहने रहने के खर्चों के अतिरिक्त अध्ययन अवकाश वेतन (स्टडी लीव मैलरी) दिया जाता था। और भारत लौटने पर अपने अनुसन्धान कार्य को पूरा करने के लिए (24 मास के लिए) अपने पैविक विभाग द्वारा दिये गये अध्ययन अवकाश वेतन के अतिरिक्त भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद द्वारा शोध वृत्ति दी जाती थी। अपना पठ्यक्रम कार्य पूरा करने के लिए श्री चन्द्र शेखर 12 दिसम्बर, 1971 को अमेरिका गए थे तथा भारत लौट कर 4 जुलाई 1973 को भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान संस्थान में आये थे। भारत लौटने पर श्री चन्द्रशेखर को 2 वर्ष के लिए 400 रुपए प्रति मास की एक शोध वृत्ति दी गयी थी जिसके लिए उन्हें 4 जुलाई 1973 से 3 जुलाई 1975 तक का भुगतान किया गया था। इस अवधि के समाप्त होने पर, उन्होंने अपनी शोध वृत्ति की अवधि बढ़ाने के लिए कोई आवेदन नहीं दिया। पुस्तकों खरीदने के लिए भी उन्हें 500 रुपए की राशि दी गई थी तथा फुटकर कामों पर उनके लिए 531/- पए खर्च किए गए थे। चकि वे अपना पी०एच०डी० कार्य 3 वर्ष में समाप्त न कर सके, कृषि विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय में उनकी प्रतिनियुक्ति अवधि को छट्टियों के दौरान आधे वेतन के आधार पर 6 दिसम्बर 1974 से 5 दिसम्बर 1975 तक, एक वर्ष के लिए बढ़ा दिया था।

2. श्री चन्द्रशेखर द्वारा छोड़े गए कागजों में, उनकी आत्महत्या के कारण घरेलू तथा स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी तथ्यों पर आधारित बताए गए हैं। "जिसने भी यह सम्बन्धित है" इस शीर्षक वाले एक पत्र में

उन्होंने अपने विवाहित जीवन से सम्बन्धित अनेक निजी तथा स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी समस्याओं का उल्लेख किया है।

'सम्पादक के नाम पत्र' में बताया गया है, जब कि भारतीय त्रिविध अनुसंधान परिषद (आई० सी० एम० आर०) तथा वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद (सी० एम० आई० आर०) अपने शोधकर्ता (रिसेचर) विद्यार्थियों को पी० एच० डी० के लिए प्रति मास 600/- रु० की शोध वृत्ति देती है, भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद द्वारा अब भी प्रति मास केवल 400/- रु० दिए जाते हैं। 1 जुलाई 1973 से पहले भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद द्वारा एम०एस०पी०/एम०बी०ए००सी०/टिप्री वाले प्रत्याशियों को 300/- रु० प्रति मास वरिष्ठ शोध वृत्ति दी जाती थी, साथ में प्रति वर्ष फुटकर खर्चों के लिए 1500/- रु० का अनुदान अलग से दिया जाता था। 1 जुलाई 1973 से शोध वृत्ति की राशि को बढ़ा कर 400/- रु० कर दिया गया (फुटकर खर्चों की राशि उतनी ही रही)। वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद द्वारा दो शोध वृत्तियां दी जाती हैं—(i) 400/- रु० प्रति मास की कनिष्ठ अनुसंधान शोध वृत्ति तथा फुटकर खर्चों के लिए 1500/- रुपयों का अनुदान तथा (ii) 500 रु० प्रति मास की वरिष्ठ शोध वृत्ति व 2000 रु० का अनुदान प्रति वर्ष फुटकर खर्चों के लिए। एम० एस० सी० तथा सम्बन्धी डिग्री वाले प्रत्याशियों को कनिष्ठ शोध वृत्ति दी जाती है, वरिष्ठ शोध वृत्ति ऐसे प्रत्याशियों को दी जाती है जिनको एम० एस० सी० के अलावा पहले ही दो वर्ष का अनुसंधान अनुभव हो।



भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसंधान संस्थान के अन्तर्गत एम० एस० सी० डिग्री वाले पी० एच० डी० के प्रत्याशियों को प्रथम वर्ष के दौरान 400/- रु० द्वितीय वर्ष में 450/- रु० और तृतीय वर्ष में 500 रु० प्रति मास की कनिष्ठ शोध वृत्ति दी जाती है। भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसंधान संस्थान में वरिष्ठ शोध वृत्ति 600/- रु० है परन्तु यह केवल उन्हीं प्रत्याशियों के लिए है जो पहले ही पी० एच० डी० की डिग्री ले चुके हैं। भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद द्वारा भी एम० एस० सी० डिग्री वाले प्रत्याशियों के लिए 500/- रु० प्रति मास की तथा पी० एच० डी० डिग्री ले चुकने वाले प्रत्याशियों के लिए प्रति मास 700/- रु० की शोध वृत्तियाँ देनी आरम्भ की हैं।

3. डा० पी० बी० गजेन्द्रगडकर की अध्यक्षता में गठित जांच समिति ने, भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद द्वारा दी जाने वाली शोध वृत्तियों की राशि के विषय में किसी प्रकार की सिकारिश नहीं की है। भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद जांच समिति द्वारा की गई सिकारिशों के सरकारी निर्णयों को पहले ही कार्यान्वित किया जा चुका है। ऐसा लगता है कि आत्महत्या किन्हीं पारिवारिक मामलों के कारण ही की गई थी, और समिति की रिपोर्टों के लागू किए जाने अथवा न किए जाने से संबंधित अवतार से इसका कोई सरोकार नहीं है।

**Memorandum on Report of Masud Committee on Visva Bharati**

599. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the

Karmi Sabha, Visva Bharati, Santiniketan, West Bengal on the Report of the Masud Committee on Visva Bharati; if so, the reaction of the Government thereof;

(b) whether Government have considered the suggestions of the said Committee and taken any decision thereon; if so, what are they; and

(c) whether Government have decided to give some representation to non-teaching staff on the Karma Samiti i.e. Executive Council of Visva Bharati?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). A memorandum containing views of the Karma Sabha on the Report of the Committee on Visva-Bharati has been received. The recommendations of the Masud Committee are under examination and the suggestions made in the memorandum will be considered by the Government when decision is taken in the matter.

**Priority for Irrigation facilities**

600. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any priority has been given or is likely to be given to those States where the Irrigation facilities are very poor; and

(b) if so, broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDARNATH SINGH): (a) and (b). The draft Fifth Five Year Plan seeks to reduce, to the extent possible, the Inter-State imbalances in the development of irrigation potential from major and medium schemes. It is expected that completion of large number of ongoing projects in the

Fifth Plan will contribute significantly to the reduction of imbalances between the States.

New projects would be considered for being taken up during the Fifth Plan period with a view to achieving progressively further reduction in imbalances in the future Plans.

Studies of surpluses and deficits in various parts of the country are also being carried out to explore the possibilities of transfer of water from areas having surplus to deficit areas, with a view to increasing irrigation facilities in such areas.

ब्रिटेन से अनाज अनुदान

601. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारत को ब्रिटेन से 50,400 टन अनाज अनुदान के रूप में दिए जाने के बारे में निर्णय लिया गया है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या उक्त अनुदान ब्रिटेन ने स्वयं दिया है अथवा यह भारत के अनुसंधान पर दिया जा रहा है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी. शिन्दे) :

(क) और (ख). यू. के. सरकार ने यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय के सदस्य के रूप में यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय अनाज सहायता कार्यक्रम 1974-75 के अधीन अनाज सहायता अनुदान के रूप में 50,400 मीटरी टन गेहूँ भारत को सप्लाई करने का वचन दिया है।

#### Prices of Foodgrains

602. SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICUL-

TURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of foodgrains have registered a fall during 1974-75 compared to those obtained during 1973-74, and

(b) if so, by what percentage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHEB P. SHINDE). (a) and (b). The all-India Index number of wholesale prices registered a rise during 1974-75 financial year as compared to 1973-74 financial year. The percentage of rise in different foodgrains varied between 22.3 to 67.9.

#### Construction of Type III and Type IV quarters

603. SHRI AMARSINH CHAUDHARI Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of type III and type IV quarters in Delhi/New Delhi is inadequate in comparison to the number of Government employees eligible for those types of accommodation, and

(b) whether Government propose to construct more quarters of type III and type IV in order to ease the position?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir, subject to availability of resources.

### Survey of Unauthorised Colonies in Delhi

604. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA made a survey of Bagh Kadekhan, Padam Nagar, Motia Bagh (Sarai Rohilla), Dayabasti in Delhi in February, 1976;

(b) if so, the purpose thereof; and

(c) steps taken by Government to regularise these colonies?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The survey was undertaken to assess the problem of planning and development of the area. The survey is not complete as yet.

### Extent of Rural Indebtedness

605. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) roles assigned to banks in regard to giving of relief to rural people under burden of indebtedness, since declaration of emergency; and

(b) State-wise break-up of the latest figures of debt relief given to rural people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Cooperatives continue to be the main institutional source for provision of credit for agricultural credit. A major objective of the credit policies is to ensure substantial increase in the flow of institutional credit to weaker sections of the community. Some of the concessions provided are (i) easier terms of repayment period of loans, (ii) lower down-payment, (iii) determination of eligibility on the basis of

incremental income after improvement rather than on the value of security offered, (iv) encouraging loans to groups of farmers who cannot afford to take such loans on an individual basis, (v) earmarking of 20 per cent of advances by the Central Cooperative Banks/Land Development Banks in favour of small/economically weak farmers.

In the wake of specific measures undertaken to liquidate rural indebtedness under the 20-Point Economic Programme, the Regional Rural Banks Ordinance, 1975 (which has since been replaced by the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976—No. 21 of 1976), was promulgated on 26th September, 1975 enabling the setting up of Regional Rural Banks. On October 2, 1975, five Regional Rural Banks were set up in the States of Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and five more Regional Rural Banks have been set up by February, 1976 in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh. These Regional Rural Banks will be providing direct agricultural advances *only* to small and marginal farmers, landless labourers, rural artisans, etc.

(b) Government of India have issued guidelines to the State Governments for taking legislative action for imposition of moratorium on the recovery of debts from landless labourers, rural artisans, small and marginal farmers and total relief in the case of marginal farmers, landless labourers and rural artisans whose household income does not exceed Rs 2400 per annum. Legislative action is also required to be taken for the liquidation of rural debt by stages. According to the information available in West Bengal the number of likely beneficiaries will be 55,15,000. In Maharashtra, 15,145 persons from urban areas and 12,737 persons from rural areas have been benefited by the debt relief measure. The information from other States is not available.

**Risk and Guarantee Funds by Cooperatives**

606 SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the *Economic Times* dated the 12th February '76 under the caption "Risk and guarantee funds by coops Government contributions urged", and

(b) if so reaction of Government on the observation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The State Governments have already been advised to set up a Relief and Guarantee Fund at the State Level and to build them up to a level of half per cent of the loans outstanding at the primary level. Most of the State Governments have already set up such funds, though the Government contribution to the Funds have not been to the level expected. The matter is being pursued with the State Governments.

**Supply of water from Krishna River to Madras City**

607 SHRI S D SOMASUNDARAM Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) the likely cost of bringing water from Krishna River to Madras city, and

(b) target date fixed for the same as the needs of the Madras city are increasing day by day even if Veeram supply materialises immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI H K L BHAGAT) (a) and (b) The information

is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course

**Export of Potato**

608 SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are proposing to buy huge stocks of potatoes for export,

(b) quantities of potato exported during the last three years, year-wise and the targets of export fixed for 1976-77,

(c) whether as a result the internal price of potato is likely to go up as was the case with onion last year, and

(d) annual internal potato requirements of the country and how it is proposed to be met?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) (a) To a limited extent

(b) Quantities of potato exported during the last three years are as follows —

	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1972-73	3 149	20 87
1973-74	3 764	23 56
1974-75	9 355	68 67

The target for export of potato for the year 1976-77 is over 30,000 tonnes

(c) The total exports are limited to a small quantity, hence they will not push up prices. On the other hand, the prices are likely to stabilise at a reasonable level

(d) No precise study has been made regarding internal requirements of potato. The entire requirement is met from indigenous produce only.

माध्यमिक स्तर पर शिक्षा छोड़ने वाले छात्र

609. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण फौंडेय : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 15 से 25 वर्ष के आयु वर्ग के करोड़ों बच्चों तथा युवकों में से माध्यमिक स्कूलों अथवा कालेजों में शिक्षा पाने के लिए केवल 1.25 करोड़ छात्र जाते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या उन्हें दाखिला न मिलना अथवा शिक्षा प्रणाली का ही दोषपूर्ण होना इसके कारण है, और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं अथवा उठाने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपस्थित (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) में (ग) विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षा की वर्तमान पद्धति के अनुसार माध्यमिक स्तर कक्षा 9-11/12 तक माना जाता है जिसके लिए सामान्य आयु वर्ग 15-17/18 वर्ष है। इस स्तर पर वर्ष 1973-74 में दाखिला संख्या 1.11 करोड़ के लगभग है।

राज्य सरकारें माध्यमिक शिक्षा की सुविधाएं बढ़ाने तथा इसकी कोटि को सुधारने के लिए प्रयास कर रही हैं, अतः राष्ट्रीय नीति सकल्प में माध्यमिक स्तर पर शिक्षा को एक समान बनाने का विचार नहीं किया गया है। सरकार का यह अनुभव रहा है कि कालेजों में दाखिला बहुत अधिक तेजी से बढ़ा है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप बहुत सी संस्थाओं में स्तर गिर गया है तथा उपयुक्त नौकरियां प्राप्त करने में असमर्थ रहने

के कारण कालेज स्नातकों में निराशा उत्पन्न हो गई है। उच्च शिक्षा के विकास की नीति यह है कि दाखिला की बढ़ोतरी को सख्ती से नियमित किया जाए ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि समाज के आर्थिक, सामाजिक तथा शैक्षिक रूप से पिछड़े वर्गों के लोग उच्च कोटि की शिक्षा का लाभ उठा सकें।

#### Participation of Women in Sports

610. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether women have started participating in large numbers in sports including cricket recently; and

(b) if so, whether in view of the International Women's Year any substantial amount has been reserved for the promotion of sports among women in our country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). There has been a welcome increase in the involvement of women in sports and games activities during 1975. Special Sports Programmes for Women were organised in 1975 as part of the celebration of International Women's Year at Block, District, State and National levels. In the National Sports Festival for Women held in New Delhi in November, 1975, about 1500 sports women from various States participated. Funds to the extent of Rs. 7 lakhs were provided by the Government of India for these Special Sports programmes.

A National Women's Hockey team was sponsored to participate in the World Hockey Championships held in UK during August-September, 1975

and an International Women's Hockey Tournament was held in Madras during December, 1975—January, 1976. Grants totalling over Rs. 2.34 lakhs were sanctioned for India's participation in these two events. An India-New Zealand Women's Cricket Test series was held in India during 1975-76. The Indian team was trained by the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala.

The interest generated in women's sports would be kept up in future and Government would extend financial and other assistance within available resources.

### Procurement of Foodgrains

611. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) figures of targets fixed by each State for procurement of last principal crops and extent of fulfilment of targets by each State;

(b) prices paid by each State for procured crops;

(c) States in which 'bonus' or 'extra-amount' was paid for procured crops;

(d) whether voluntary sales of such principal crops were made in any State; if so, facts thereof; and

(e) break-up of the procurements made by the F.C.I. and rice mill owners in each State; and nature of benefits extended to the rice mills in each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) A statement I giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10442/76].

(b) to (d). The up-to-date information in this regard, is being ob-

tained from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(e) Out of total procurement of 47.24 lakh tonnes, about 14.90 lakh tonnes of rice (including paddy in terms of rice) was procured directly by the F.C.I. as per details given in the Statement-II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10442/76]. As regards procurement made by the rice millers, the information will have to be collected with reference to the books of accounts of each of the rice mill owners and the time and effort involved in collecting this information would not be commensurate with the objective sought to be achieved. It is likewise difficult to precisely indicate the nature of benefits if any extended to the rice mills in each State.

### Food Shortages by F.C.I.

612. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) number of food storages under the Food Corporation of India in different States and Union territories;

(b) State-wise break-up of such storage structures or buildings (i) owned or constructed by the F.C.I. and (ii) hired;

(c) total rents paid by the F.C.I. during the years 1973 to 1975 for the hired buildings;

(d) whether reports about corrupt practices in choice of such hired buildings and fixation of rents for them have been received by the F.C.I. Authorities at different levels; and

(e) if so, facts thereof and steps taken to deal with such complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) 1,542.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) Rs 11 68 crores during 1973-74 and 1974-75.

(d) and (e). Complaints when received are enquired into and appropriate action taken wherever necessary under the rules.

#### STATEMENT

Name of State	No of owned godowns	No of hired godowns
Andhra Pradesh	21	92
Assam	10	114
Bihar	16	39
Delhi	3	3
Gujarat	6	33
Haryana	24	37
Himachal Pradesh	..	2
Jammu & Kashmir	1	4
Kerala	16	54
Karnataka	8	19
Maharashtra	10	31
Madhya Pradesh	36	180
N.E.F. Region	3	29
Orissa	14	38
Punjab	91	16
Rajasthan	32	76
Tamil Nadu	9	31
Uttar Pradesh	36	176
West Bengal	16	216
TOTAL	352	1,190
GRAND TOTAL	1,542	

#### Reorganisation of F.C.I.

613. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any re-organisation of the Food Corporation of India has been made;

(b) if so, facts thereof; and

(c) steps taken for reducing overhead expenditures regarding various aspects of its functional arrangements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) The Corporation has taken various steps for effecting economies which *inter alia* include introduction of system of pre-payment for supplies of foodgrains to State Governments, closer supervision over financial and cash management, strengthening of internal audit and physical verification teams, enforcement of quality control measures, adoption of scientific techniques for the control of insects, rodents and birds and greater use of the more economical CAP (cover and plinth) storage. The Corporation has also launched a vigorous programme of effecting economies in the controllable items of administrative costs, such as, over-time and travelling allowances expenditure on staff cars, and telephones.

#### Demolition of Unauthorised Colonies in Delhi

614 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how many unauthorised colonies in Delhi are yet to be demolished;

(b) number of affected persons who have already been settled in the re-settlement colonies;

(c) how many fair price shops, ration-shops, schools, milk booths, dispensaries, drinking water taps and other civic facilities have been provided to people in Kichripur, Kalyanpur, Trilokpuri, Khelgan resettlement colonies of Delhi;

(d) whether Government would provide any assistance to the resettlers for constructing their houses in those colonies in kind or money; and

(e) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Government had appointed a Committee to make a case by case study in respect of unauthorised colonies in Delhi with a view that Government could take a decision in regard to the future of such colonies. The Committee have submitted its report. Government have not yet taken a decision on the report of the Committee and hence no precise information can be given.

(b) About one lakh families have so far been resettled in the resettlement colonies developed under Jhuggi Jhonpuri Removal Scheme. Out of this about 55,000 families have been resettled since July, 1975.

(c) Khelgan has not been developed by D.D.A. as resettlement colony. The position regarding Kichripur, Kalyanpur and Trilokpuri resettlement colonies is given below:—

There is a provision for 72 Shopping sites, 9 Local Shopping sites, one Sub District Centre [Community Centre. In each Shopping site there is provision for 72 small shopping booths and in each local shopping centre, there is provision for 131 shops. There is

provision for 32 Higher Secondary School sites and 50 Primary School sites. 480 hand pumps have been installed so far to provide drinking water. There is also provision for other civic amenities namely, two Bus Terminals, One Burial Ground, two Hospitals, one College, one Post & Telegraph Office, one Fire Station, 11 Community Halls, two Police Stations and 11 Dispensaries. So far 286 tube lights and 408 light bulbs have been provided by Delhi Development Authority. 530 Community Latrines have been provided.

(d) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

#### Increase in number of Educational Institutions

615. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the number of educational institutions at the school levels;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) percentage of school going girls and boys in primary, middle and secondary schools during 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76; and

(d) total ratio of school going children to the population?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The details are given in Statement I, II & III laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10443/76]. Information for 1975-76 is not available.



**Central Assistance to the Landless**

**616. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to assist the State and Union territories in providing necessary implements and other inputs to the landless, who are being given land under the 20-Point Economic Programme; and

(b) if so, the nature of assistance which is being provided to them and the financial implications of this scheme for each one of the States?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL):** (a) and (b). A scheme for providing assistance to the allottees of surplus land acquired by the implementation of the land ceiling laws has been prepared for an estimated cost of 25 crores of rupees proposed to be spent during the Fifth Five Year Plan period. It is to be effective in areas not covered by other Central sector schemes like the SFDA MFAL DPAP and CAD. It proposes to make a grant of Rs. 250 per season per hectare to each allottee of surplus land for the purchase of inputs required for cultivation and to meet his immediate consumption needs. This assistance is proposed to be given for the first two agricultural seasons.

A part of the allotted land will require simple and development processes like land levelling, contour bunding etc. before it can be brought to cultivation. For such purposes, assistance is proposed to be given at the rate of Rs. 500 per hectare to those allottees whose land requires development. 50 per cent of this will be given them by way of grant and the remaining 50 per cent as loan.

The first instalment of the necessary funds is being released to the States.

No estimate of each State's requirement can be made immediately as the provision of this assistance is conditional upon the actual distribution of land. Therefore, the States' requirements are to be worked out from time to time after the distribution of surplus land is done by them.

**C.D. Blocks**

**617. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) number of C.D. Blocks in each of the States/Union territories of the country;

(b) whether there is any proposal by some States to readjust the jurisdiction of these Blocks and thus increase their number especially in hilly and backward States, where the population is scattered; and

(c) if so, the nature of the readjustment and the likely increase in the number of C D Blocks in each State, where from such proposals have been forwarded to the Government of India?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN):** (a) A statement showing the number of C.D. Blocks in each State/Union Territory is attached.

(b) and (c). Since the subject stands transferred to the State Sector, information is not available with the Government of India.

## Statement

States	State-wise number of C.D. Blocks
1. Andhra Pradesh .	324*
2. Assam . . . .	130
3. Bihar . . . .	587
4. Gujarat . . . .	218
5. Haryana . . . .	87
6. Himachal Pradesh .	69
7. Jammu & Kashmir .	73
8. Karnataka . . . .	175**
9. Kerala . . . .	144
10. Madhya Pradesh . .	457
11. Maharashtra . . .	343
12. Manipur . . . .	14
13. Meghalaya . . . .	24
14. Nagaland . . . .	21
15. Orissa . . . .	314
16. Punjab . . . .	117
17. Rajasthan . . . .	232
18. Tamil Nadu . . . .	374
19. Tripura . . . .	17
20. Uttar Pradesh . . .	875
21. West Bengal . . . .	335
<i>Union Territories</i>	
22. A&N Lards . . . .	5
23. Arunachal Pradesh .	43
24. Chandigarh . . . .	1
25. Dadra & Nagar Haveli .	2
26. Delhi . . . .	5
27. Goa, Damar & Diu .	12
28. Lakshadweep . . . .	4***
29. Mizoram . . . .	20
30. Pondicherry . . . .	4
ALL INDIA . . . .	5,026

\*Andhra Pradesh has introduced a new classification (Backward, ordinary and advance blocks) dispensing with stage-wise classification.

\*\*Karnataka has abolished the stage wise classification of blocks w.e.f. 1.4.1969.

\*\*\*Lakshadweep has categorised these blocks as special blocks.

मध्य प्रदेश में भगवान बुद्ध से संबंधित स्थानों पर खुदाई कार्य

618. श्री गंगा चरण बोधित : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में भगवान् बुद्ध से सीधे सम्बन्धित स्थानों पर खुदाई कराने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) अब तक कितने स्थानों में खुदाई की गई है ; और

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश में कराई गई खुदाई के अब तक क्या परिणाम निकले ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नरेश हसन) : (क) पुरातत्व के केन्द्रीय परामर्शदायी बोर्ड द्वारा अनुमोदित उत्खननों और मयन्वेषणों के कार्यक्रम के अनुसार मध्य-प्रदेश में भगवान बुद्ध से सीधे सम्बन्धित स्थानों पर खुदाई कराने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में अब तक उत्खनित भगवान बुद्ध के प्रमुख स्थलों में भरहुत जिला सतना, साची, जिला रायसेन और मिरपुर, जिला रायपुर शामिल हैं।

(ग) भरहुत में एक स्तूप का बुनियादी खाका और पूर्वी प्रवेशद्वार के निर्माण की बड़ी जाली का एक भाग प्रकाश में आया है। पूर्वीद्वार का सर्व-नात्मक भाग भारतीय संग्रहालय, कलकत्ता को निकाल कर भेज दिया है। साची में मन्दिरों, विहारों और स्तूपों के अवशेष नग्न पड़े हैं जबकि मिरपुर के भगवान बुद्ध के मन्दिरों और विहारों का अन्वेषण हो चुका है जिसमें स्वास्तिका के आकार का एक विहार भी सम्मिलित है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन बड़ी मध्य प्रदेश की सिंचाई योजनाएँ

619. श्री गंगा चरण बीक्षित : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश की बड़ी और मंगली सिंचाई योजनाएँ सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं ; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार का उन्हें कब तक मंजूरी देने का विचार है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह) : (क) में (ग)- भारत सरकार के पाम मध्य प्रदेश की 14 बृहत् और 27 मध्यम सिंचाई स्कीमें स्वीकृति के लिए निलम्बित पड़ी हैं। इनमें से 6 मध्यम परियोजनाओं को योजना आयोग की सलाहकार समिति द्वारा अनुमोदन के लिए स्वीकार्य पाया गया है।

3 बृहत् और 3 मध्यम स्कीमें नर्मदा बेसिन में हैं जिनके बारे में विवाद है। इन परियोजनाओं की स्वीकृति पर नर्मदा विवाद के हल होने के पश्चात् विचार किया जा सकता है।

6 बृहत् और मध्यम स्कीमों पर राज्य सरकार को टिप्पणियाँ भेज दी गई हैं और उनके उत्तरों की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है। इसमें एक बृहत् स्कीम, नर्मदा बेसिन में है जिसके लिए मार्च, 1975 में सम्बन्धित राज्यों के बीच हुए समझौते द्वारा स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई थी।

शेष रही 5 बृहत् और 9 मध्यम स्कीमें केन्द्रीय जल आयोग, कृषि विभाग और वित्त मन्त्रालय में जांच की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में हैं।

इन परियोजनाओं को तकनीकी और आर्थिक रूप से व्यवहार्य और अनुरूप पाए

जाने पर और राज्य द्वारा इनके लिए आवश्यक धन उपलब्ध कराने के पश्चात् राज्य की विकास योजना में शामिल करने के लिए स्वीकृत किया जाएगा।

पाँचवीं योजना में शहरी तथा ग्रामीण आवास के लिए नियत राशि

620. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश की कुल जनसंख्या के कितने प्रतिशत लोगों को आवासीय सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है ;

(ख) इसमें से ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों की अलग-अलग प्रतिशतता क्या है और सर्वाधिक प्रतिशतता किम राज्य में है ; और

(ग) पांचवी योजना में शहरी तथा ग्रामीण आवास के लिए नियत अथवा अनुमानित राशि कितनी है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा संसदीय कार्य मन्त्री (श्री के० रघुरामेश्वर) : (क) और (ख). यह अनुमान है कि सूचना उन व्यक्तियों के बारे में मांगी गई है जो मकानों में नहीं रह रहे हैं बल्कि पटरियों आदि पर रह रहे हैं। 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार, देश में बिना मकान वाले ऐसे लोगों की प्रतिशत कुल जनसंख्या का 0.36 था। ग्रामीण और नगरीय क्षेत्रों में बिना मकान वाली जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत क्रमशः 35 तथा 0.43 था। बिना मकान वाली जनसंख्या का अधिकतम प्रतिशत महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश तथा गुजरात राज्यों में था।

(ग) पांचवी योजना के दस्तावेज को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है। तथापि, पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारूप में, नगरीय व ग्रामीण आवास योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय और राज्य क्षेत्रों में 348.00 करोड़ रुपये की अन्तरिम व्यवस्था की गई है।

**Crop Reporting Board for Cash Crops**

621 SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to set up Crop Reporting Board for cotton and other important cash crops at Central level with suitable set up at state levels with a view to supply essential information for timely action and policy formulation,

(b) whether the existing system is being reoriented with a view to making it more effective and responsive to our requirements, and

(c) if so, facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) (a) to (c) There is at present no proposal to set up Crop Reporting Board for cotton and other important cash crops. However, in order to improve the timeliness and accuracy of statistics of area and production of principal crops including cotton two plan schemes are being implemented. One of the schemes aims at building up reliable and timely estimates of area under principal crops immediately after sowings on the basis of priority enumeration in a sample of 20 per cent of the villages selected at random from each State. This scheme is currently in operation in 13 major States having regular reporting agency. The other scheme provides for intensive supervision of area enumeration carried out by patwaris in a sample of 10,000 villages and of the field work of crop cutting experiments at harvest in a sample of 30,000 fields spread over principal crops. The number of experiments proposed for inspection on cotton is about 1,800. The field work of inspection is shared equally by the Central supervisory staff of the National Sample Survey organisation in the

Department of Statistics, Ministry of Planning and the whole-time statistical staff of the State Governments

**गन्ने का मूल्य निर्धारण**

622. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) चालू वर्ष के लिए सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित गन्ने के मूल्य के सम्बन्ध में लिए गए निर्णय को राज्य सरकारों और चीनी मिलों ने कहा तक क्रियान्वित किया है, और

(ख) गत वर्ष की तुलना में सिंचाई सुविधाओं और उर्वरकों की मूल्य वृद्धि देखने हुए गन्ने का मूल्य बड़ा है या घटा है?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खान) (क) कन्द्रीय सरकार केवल विभिन्न फैक्ट्रियों द्वारा दिये गन्ने का सांविधिक न्यूनतम मूल्य ही निर्धारित करती है। चीनी के मूल्यों के आशिक नियन्त्रण की प्रणाली के अधीन फैक्ट्रियां गन्ने के सांविधिक न्यूनतम मूल्यों से अधिक मूल्य देने की स्थिति में हैं और वे सामान्यतया अधिक मूल्य देती हैं। ऊंचे मूल्य आमतौर पर राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से फैक्ट्रियों और उत्पादकों के बीच बातचीत द्वारा तय की जाते हैं।

(ख) इस वर्ष अधिकांश जगहों में दिए जा रहे गन्ने के ऊंचे मूल्य न्यूनतम वही हैं जो कि गत वर्ष दिए गए थे और य बातचीत के आधार पर तय किए गए हैं। सरकार द्वारा किए गए मुद्रास्फीति निरोधक सम्बन्धी कई एक उपायों से हुए लाभों को बनाए रखने की परम आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए हम उंचे मूल्यों को कुल मिलाकर सिंचाई सुविधाओं, उर्वरकों आदि की लागत को पूरा करना चाहिए।

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों को दी गई धन राशि

623. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या शिक्षा, सभाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई नियंत्रण है कि विश्वविद्यालय उनको विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा आवंटित धन का सदुपयोग करें ,

(ख) क्या सरकार को कोई सस्थाओं से इस बारे में शिकायतें मिली हैं कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा दी गई धन राशि का दुरुपयोग किया गया है , और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं?

शिक्षा, सभाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो०एस० नरेश हसन): (क) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग अनुमोदित योजनाओं के लिए विश्वविद्यालयों तथा कॉलेजों को अनुदान इन योजनाओं के लिए निर्धारित नियमों तथा पद्धतियों के अनुसार देता है। व्यय की प्रगति संबंधी रिपोर्टों पर विचार करने के बाद अनुदान उपयुक्त विस्तार में दिए जाते हैं। आयोग से अनुदान प्राप्त करने वाले विश्वविद्यालयों तथा कॉलेजों को लेखों के परीक्षित विवरण तथा लेखा-परीक्षकों द्वारा जारी किए गए उपयोगिता प्रमाणपत्र भेजने पड़ते हैं।

(ख) और (ग) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा सस्थाओं की स्वीकृत अनुदानों के दुरुपयोग के बारे में शिकायतें सरकार तथा आयोग को भी प्राप्त होती हैं। अन्य बातों के साथ साथ निम्नलिखित सस्थाओं के संबंध में शिकायतें मिली हैं ,

विश्वविद्यालयों के नाम

1. इलाहाबाद

2. बम्बई
3. दिल्ली

कॉलेजों के नाम

1. आर्य कॉलेज, लुधियाना।
2. वाजली कॉलेज, पाठशाला।
3. दयानन्द एजुकेशन सोसायटीज साईंस कॉलेज, लटूर।
4. दयानन्द एजुकेशन सोसायटीज आर्ट्स कॉलेज, लटूर।
5. डी० एम० कॉलेज, अलीगढ़।
6. डी० बी० एम० कॉलेज, बानपुर।
7. देवगढ़ कॉलेज, मम्बलपुर।
8. ज्ञान मन्दिर कॉलेज, नीमच।
9. राजकीय कॉलेज, बर्वांस।
10. राजकीय कॉलेज, कोटा।
11. प्राच्य दर्शन मस्थान, वृन्दावन।
12. जगजीवन कॉलेज, अमरगढ़।
13. के० एल० एम० यादव कॉलेज, नवादा।
14. नेहरू स्मारक पी० जी० कॉलेज, चकघाट, रेवा।
15. पन्मकुरा बानामल कॉलेज, पन्मकुरा।
16. आर० एल० एम० यादव कॉलेज, बखतियारपुर।
17. रामकृष्ण सारदा विद्या महापीठ, कमरपुरा।
18. सेट सत्यवा नरसिम्हा राव मेमोरियल कॉलेज, हैदराबाद।
19. शंकर कॉलेज, यादगिरी।
20. शहीद कदर नाथ डिग्री कॉलेज, माडगज।
21. एस० एम० डी० आर० एस० डी० कॉलेज, पठानकोट।
22. विद्यानगर कॉलेज, कलकत्ता।

आयोग संबंधित विश्वविद्यालयों/कालेजों से तथ्यों की जांच करने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठा रहा है, जिससे कि प्रत्येक मामले में समुचित कार्यवाही की जा सके।

### छात्रों और अध्यापकों द्वारा एसोसियेशन बनाने का अधिकार

624. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आपात काल के दौरान देश में शिक्षा पद्धति में आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन करने सम्बन्धी कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) क्या इस योजना के अन्तर्गत छात्रों और अध्यापकों के एसोसियेशन बनाने के अधिकारों में काट-छांट की गई है ; और

(ग) छात्र संघों अथवा प्राध्यापक एसोसियेशनों के बनाने के बारे में लिए गए परिवर्तनों के प्रतिरिक्त शिक्षा में आमूल परिवर्तन करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नरूल हसन) : (क) से (ग). 1. राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति में देश की शिक्षा का पुनर्गठन करने के लिए व्यापक आधार निर्धारित किया गया है। राष्ट्रीय नीति संकल्प के उपबंधों और शिक्षा आयोग द्वारा सिफारिश किए गए तथा केन्द्रीय शिक्षा सलाहकार बोर्ड द्वारा समय-समय पर संशोधित शैक्षणिक सुधार सम्बन्धी अनेक महत्वपूर्ण उपायों को राज्य सरकारों के नोटिस में लाया जा रहा है। शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने राज्य सरकारों पर इस बात के लिए जोर दिया है आपात कालीन स्थिति एक ऐसा समय है जब इन उपायों को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर कार्यान्वित किया जा सकता है।

2. केन्द्रीय शिक्षा सलाहकार बोर्ड ने नई दिल्ली में 27 और 28 नवम्बर, 1975 को आयोजित अपने (XXXVIII) अड़तीसवें सत्र में शिक्षा सुधार के सारे प्रश्न का पुनरीक्षण किया और शिक्षा का पुनर्गठन करने के लिए ऐसे अनेक संकल्प पारित किए जिन्हें राज्य सरकारों तथा अन्य संबंधित प्राधिकारियों को आवश्यक कार्रवाई हेतु भेज दिया गया है। बैठक की कार्यवाही संसद पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध है।

3. राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद् ने व्योरेवार तथा व्यापक विचार-विमर्श के पश्चात् 10 वर्षीय स्कूली पाठ्यचर्चा प्रकाशित की है। इस पाठ्यचर्चा को अपनाने के लिए राज्य सरकारों से सिफारिश की गयी है, जिसे स्कूली शिक्षा के पुनर्गठन हेतु एक आधार के रूप में काम करना है। इस पाठ्यचर्चा पर विचार-विमर्श करने तथा उसे अन्तिम रूप देने के लिए अगस्त, 1975 में एक राष्ट्रीय शिक्षाविद सम्मेलन आयोजित किया गया था। राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद् इस पाठ्यचर्चा के आधार पर विभिन्न श्रेणियों के लिए पाठ्य-विवरण तथा व्यावसायिकरण पर बल देने हुए +2 स्तर हेतु पाठ्यचर्चा भी तैयार कर रही है। नयी शिक्षा पद्धति को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए विचार-विमर्श करने हेतु 6 से 8 मार्च, 1976 तक जिला शिक्षा अधिकारियों का एक सम्मेलन आयोजित किया गया था। अपनाए गए सुधारों को ध्यान में रखते हुए शिक्षा के पुनर्गठन के लिए उठाये जाने वाले कदमों पर विचार-विमर्श करने के लिए 8 से 10 मार्च, 1976 तक राज्य शिक्षा संस्थानों के निदेशकों का एक सम्मेलन आयोजित किया गया था।

4. नवयुवकों को शामिल करने के लिए 110 जिलों में गैर-औपचारिक कार्यक्रमों को आरम्भ किया गया है जिनमें 1.5 लाख युवकों तथा युवतियों को सम्मिलित किया गया है। राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण

परिषद् नै प्राचीन क्षेत्रों में 6—14 वर्ष की आयु वर्ग के लिए तैर-प्रीपाचारिक शिक्षा में प्रयोग आरम्भ किए हैं।

5. उच्चतर शिक्षा के कुछ महत्वपूर्ण पहलुओं पर विचार-विमर्श करने तथा अर्थ-पूर्ण कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित करने हेतु प्रस्ताव तैयार करने के लिए विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की सहायता से 4 और 5 अक्टूबर, 1975 को दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा अखिल भारतीय प्रधानाचार्य का एक सम्मेलन आयोजित किया गया था।

6. विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने कुलपतियों के सम्मेलनों, शैक्षणिक समुदाय की कर्मशालाओं, परीक्षा सुधार पर मंडलीय कर्मशालाओं के माध्यम से 10+2+3 पद्धति को लागू करना, परीक्षा सुधार सहित कोटि सुधार कार्यक्रम, संकाय सुधार कार्यक्रम, विज्ञान तथा मानविकी सुधार कार्यक्रम, अनुसंधान के लिए सहायता तथा अन्त विश्वविद्यालय आधार पर सकेन्द्रित सुविधाओं को प्रोत्साहन देना और विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा कार्यान्वयन हेतु छात्र-सुख-सुविधाओं से संबंधित युवक विकास योजना जैसे उच्चतर शिक्षा में सुधार करने वाले अनेक कार्यक्रम तैयार किए हैं। इन कार्यक्रमों को सही दिशा में कार्यान्वित करने से शैक्षिक जीवन के विकारों को ठीक किया जा सकता है तथा अनुगणित अध्ययन के लिए वातावरण तैयार किया जा सकता है।

7. प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा उनके 20 सूत्री आर्थिक कार्यक्रम में सम्मिलित शैक्षणिक कार्यक्रमों को तत्परता से कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। विश्वविद्यालय / कॉलेज छात्रावासों तथा अनुमोदित आवासीय स्थानों में रह रहे छात्रों को उपभोक्ता सहकारी संस्थाओं के माध्यम से छाद्यान्न, दाले, मसाले-वनस्पति तथा अन्य खाद्य तेल, चाय तथा काफी, चीनी और इपी प्रकार की अन्य वस्तुओं जैसी जरूरी चीजे अधिमार्गिक तथा रियायती

दरों पर मुहैया की जा रही हैं। प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार 2775 कॉलेज तथा विश्वविद्यालयीय छात्रावासों में रह रहे 2,31,317 छात्रों को इससे लाभ हुआ है। इससे भोजनालय (मेस) खर्चों में प्रति छात्र प्रति मास 10 रुपये में 15 रुपये के बीच घातक मासिक बचत हुई है। छात्रों को उचित दरों और समय पर पाठ्य-पुस्तकों तथा अभ्यास पुस्तिकाओं की उपलब्धता को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए भारत सरकार रियायती दरों पर प्रति वर्ष 1 20 लाख टन की सीमा तक सफेद प्रिंटिंग कागज उपलब्ध कर रही है। इसके परिणाम स्वरूप, पाठ्य-पुस्तकों, कापियों और अभ्यास पुस्तिकाओं की कीमतों में निश्चित रूप से कमी हुई है। अभ्यास पुस्तिकाओं की कीमतों में 4 से 7 प्रतिशत की और कमी कर दी गई है। विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की सहायता से कॉलेजों तथा विश्वविद्यालयों में 899 पुस्तक बैंक खोले गए हैं। स्कूलों में भी 74587 पुस्तक बैंक खोले गए हैं। इन उपायों से समुदाय के कमजोर तथा निर्धन वर्गों को ऊंची शिक्षा प्राप्त करना सुनिश्चित होगा।

8. शैक्षिक स्तरों के सुधारों में छात्रों और अध्यापकों के भाग लेने को सरकार काफी महत्व देती है। रचनात्मक क्रिया-कलापों के लिए सक्षम बनाने हेतु उनका प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है और ऐसे मर्थों को हर सम्भव सहायता दी जाती है।

#### Reduction in Prices of Fertilisers

625. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state—

(a) whether a decision has been taken recently to reduce the prices of fertilisers in the country; and

(b) if so, whether some fair price shops for selling fertilisers are to be opened?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL):** (a) In December, 1975, prices of certain phosphatic and potassic fertilisers were reduced.

(b) The allotment of imported fertilisers is made in favour of the State Governments and internal distribution of fertilisers within the State is the responsibility of the State Government concerned. So far as the Central Government is concerned, there is no proposal to open fair price shops for sale of fertilisers.

**C.B.I. Probe into involvement of Government Officials in Projects launched by A. V. A. R. D.**

**626. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have information about any involvement of Government officials with the projects launched by Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development and the amount of grants given to this Organisation and other organisations affiliated to it; and

(b) whether such involvement has been got looked into through CBI and if so, the outcome thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN):** (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development**

**627. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE

AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gandhi Peace Foundation is affiliated to Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development;

(b) amount of money contributed by the Gandhi Peace Foundation and AVARD to the 'Total Revolution' movement in the country; and

(c) number of persons belonging to Gandhi Peace Foundation and other organisations who went to Jail in connection with the 'Total Revolution' movement in the country?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN):** (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Permission to Government Agencies to open Wine Shops in Delhi**

**628. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to allow Government agencies to open wine shops in the Capital; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM):** (a) and (b). According to information received from the Delhi Administration, the matter is being examined by the Administration in the light of the guidelines on prohibition issued by the Government of India.



**Opening of Schools in Fifth Plan**

629. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) total number of elementary and middle schools opened under the minimum needs programme of the Fifth Plan and the total number of students therein; and

(b) whether mid-day meals are provided to the needy students in these schools?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be supplied to the Sabha as and when available.

**Pilot Plan for Potato Cultivation**

630. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of Agriculture and IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have drawn up any pilot plan for potato cultivation; and

(b) whether the plan is also likely to result in export surplus this year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

**Central Aid for Natural Calamities**

631. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state names of the States and the total amount received by them against their plan assistance for meeting the expenditure on natural calamities during 1975-76?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND

IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): Government have sanctioned Advance Plan Assistance to the following States for meeting the expenditure on natural calamities during 1975-76:—

(Rs. in Crores)			
State	Calamity	Allocation	
1. Bihar	Floods	9.75	
2. Gujarat	Floods & Cyclone	9.15	
3. Orissa	Floods	7.55	
4. Rajasthan	Floods	2.50	
5. Sikkim	Drought	0.73	
6. Uttar Pradesh	Floods	6.20	
7. Himachal Pradesh	Earthquake	Matter is under consideration.	

Against these Advance Plan Assistance, the following amounts have been released so far (Upto 6-3-1976):—

(Rs. in Crores)			
State	Calamity	Assistance released as on 6-3-1976	
1. Bihar	Floods	5.00	
2. Gujarat	Floods & Cyclone	5.00	
3. Orissa	Floods	2.50	
4. Rajasthan	Floods	1.25	
5. Sikkim	Drought	0.73	
6. Uttar Pradesh	Floods	2.00	
7. Himachal Pradesh	Earthquake	Matter is under consideration.	

Further assistance will be released on the basis of the progress of expenditure reported by the State Governments

#### **Scheme for Loan of Farm Machinery to Farmer**

632 SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether his Ministry are considering the introduction of a system under which sophisticated farm machinery like tractors will be lent to farm cultivators who are unable to buy such machines,

(b) if so whether his Ministry have issued any such instructions to States also in this regard

(c) whether Punjab Government has taken steps in this regard, and

(d) if so quantum of Central aid provided to Punjab for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) (a) Ministry of Agriculture and irrigation has already introduced a scheme for the establishment of Agricultural Machinery Hiring Centres in all the major 17 States through the State Agro Industries Corporations. Under this scheme about 250 Centres are already functioning at present and they provide tractors power tillage Harvester Combines etc to farmers on hire. Besides these Centres, 2400 Agro Service Centres set up by un-employed entrepreneurs are also providing similar facilities to the farmers who cannot afford to buy such machinery

(b) Detailed instructions were issued to the State Governments etc when the above schemes were introduced

(c) Yes The Punjab Agro Industries Corporation have established 12 Machinery Hiring Centres and they provide tractors and combines on hire

to the farmers. In addition 149 Agro Service Centres under the scheme for training and financial assistance to entrepreneurs and for setting up of Agro Service Centres are also operating in the State rendering custom cultivation services to the farmers with tractors and combines

(d) Government of India has contributed a sum of Rs 113.00 lakhs as its matching contribution towards the share capital of the Punjab Agro Industries Corporation. Under the scheme for training and financial assistance to entrepreneurs and for setting up of Agro Service Centres a sum of Rs 10 lakhs as grants-in-aid to this Corporation has been released

#### **Financial Support to Institutions for helping Poor Students**

633 SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the University Grants Commission is having any proposal to give financial support to institutions to help poor students for paying their tuition fees and to purchase books

(b) if so how much help has been given by University Grants Commission for such a purpose, and

(c) Total number of students who availed of this assistance?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN) (a) to (c) The University Grants Commission has been implementing the scheme of Students-Aid-Fund in Universities and Colleges which, *inter-alia*, includes provision for assistance to needy students for paying tuition fees and purchase of books. The Commission also supports establishment of Book Banks for needy students. These schemes are availed of by a very large number of students

The following grants were sanctioned by the Commission to universities and colleges under the Students-Aid-Fund scheme during 1973-74 and 1974-75:

	1973-74	1974-75
	Rs.	Rs.
Universities .	2,00,919	4,79,493
Colleges .	39,34,433	23,13,338

#### Procurement Bonus Scheme

634. SHRI B. S. BHAURA:

SHRI K. M. 'MADHUKAR':

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been giving procurement bonus to the States for Wheat procurement;

(b) if so, what is the amount of bonus given to each eligible State;

(c) whether Government have worked out similar bonus Scheme for rice procurement and another one called production bonus scheme; and

(d) if so, broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Payments to the following five States have so far been made as below under the Wheat bonus scheme for 1975-76 season:—

	Rs. in lakhs
Haryana . . . .	60.74
Punjab . . . .	219.64
Uttar Pradesh . . . .	99.25
Rajasthan . . . .	93.44
Jammu & Kashmir . . . .	11.56

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Incentive Bonus Scheme for Rice for 1975-76 season:

Under this scheme, bonus is calculated on quantities of rice procured and contributed to the Central pool. The first 50 per cent of the target fixed for each State for contribution to Central pool is eligible for bonus at the rate of Rs. 3 per quintal and the next two slabs of 25 per cent each earn bonus at the rate of Rs. 6 and Rs. 10 per quintal respectively. The average rate of bonus on the targetted quantity has been fixed at Rs. 5.50 per quintal. For quantities of rice supplied to the Central pool over and above the targetted quantity, bonus is payable at Rs. 15 per quintal.

*Producers' Bonus Scheme for rice for 1975-76 season.*

Under the Producers' bonus scheme, the States which procure at least 15 per cent of their average production of rice during the preceding three seasons viz., 1972-73 to 1974-75 and contribute to the Central pool at least 70 per cent of the aforesaid 15 per cent will be entitled to bonus. The amount of bonus will, however, be calculated on the total quantities of rice procured. The slabs of quantities and the rates of bonus are as under:—

Slabs of quantities procured	Rate of bonus
1st 5% of average production	Nil.
Next 5% of average production	Rs. 15.00 per tonne.
Next 10% of average production	Rs. 25.00 per tonne.
Balance . . . .	Rs. 40.00 per tonne.

**Small Farmers' Development Agency  
in Cannanore, Kerala**

635 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE  
AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) Progress so far made by the  
SFDA in Cannanore district in Kerala,

(b) whether attention of the Govern-  
ment has been drawn to some of the  
problems faced by the small farmers  
covered by this scheme in a memo-  
randum submitted to the Kerala State  
Ministry of Agriculture,

(c) if so facts thereof and

(d) steps taken to solve those pro-  
blems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND  
IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ  
KHAN) (a) The Small Farmer's  
Development Agency, Cannanore was  
allocated an outlay of Rs 150 crores  
for the Five year project period ending  
March, 1976. The Agency has utilised  
since inception an amount of Rs 108  
crores upto November, 1975. An addi-  
tional area of 776 hectares has been  
brought under cultivation. The  
Agency assisted 3892 participants in  
setting up minor irrigation units in-  
cluding community works. This re-  
sulted in bringing an additional area  
of about 7250 hectares under irriga-  
tion. About 2565 participants were  
assisted in setting up milch cattle units.

(b) to (d) Union Ministry of Agri-  
culture and Irrigation (Department of  
Rural Development) are not aware  
about it.

**Coconut Oil**

636 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE  
AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state-

(a) whether there was a steep fall  
in the price of coconuts recently;

(b) what were the fluctuations in the  
price of coconuts in Kerala during the  
last three years,

(c) what were the fluctuations in the  
price of coconut oil during the same  
period,

(d) what proportion of coconut oil  
is used for non-edible purposes and  
in which industries, and

(e) which are the centres for States  
where Coconut oil is being extracted  
and its quantity, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND  
IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS  
PATEL) (a) In recent months, prices  
of coconuts have declined in sympathy  
with the fall in the prices of other oil-  
seeds because of the reported substan-  
tial increase in the production of  
kharif groundnut during 1975-76 and  
the various anti-inflationary measures  
taken by the Government, especially  
since the proclamation of emergency.

(b) and (c) The following table  
gives the range of wholesale prices of  
coconuts and coconut oil in Kerala  
since 1973.

Range of wholesale prices				
Year (Jan - Dec)	(Rs per 1000 nuts)		(Rs per quintal)	
	Coconut (with husk)		Coconut oil	
	Mini- mum	Max	Mini- mum	Max
1973 .	525	1025	590	1330
1974	690	1075	990	1260
1975 .	500	1025	700	1060
1976 (Jan-5th March)	675	780	695	820

(d) No precise information on the  
current end use pattern of coconut oil  
in the country is available. However,  
according to an ad hoc estimate slight-  
ly less than 40 per cent coconut oil is  
used in edible uses and slightly over

60 per cent for non-edible uses mainly for toiletary purposes and soap making.

(e) The main centres/States for coconut oil extraction and their percentage share of the total oil extracted are as under:—

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Kerala . . . . .	47
Maharashtra . . . . .	37
West Bengal . . . . .	6
Tamil Nadu . . . . .	5
Karnataka . . . . .	4
Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	1

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**Setting up Central School in Cannanore, Kerala**

637. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government received memoranda from various public institutions and State Government requesting the Government to set up a Central School in Cannanore, Kerala; if so, the decision thereon;

(b) Centres where Central Schools are likely to be opened during 1975-76;

(c) whether Government propose to consider the case of Cannanore next time;

(d) total number of inter-State transferable employees including men of armed forces in Cannanore; and

(e) member of such employees in each of the places where the Central Schools have been allotted during 1975-76?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (e). The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan had received a request from a few organisations for opening a Central school at Cannanore. Provision exists for opening only four Central schools in a year in the Civil Sector. One of the important requirements for opening the school is that there should be a concentration of at least 500 employees of the Defence Services, or of Central Government's transferable employees or of the Government of India Undertakings, individually or jointly, and that there are at least 200 children willing to be enrolled in different classes of the school to begin with. The Organisation sponsoring the request for a Central school should also provide land measuring about 15 acres, free of cost, to the Sangathan. The request for opening a Central school at Cannanore was examined but as the criteria laid down were not fully met, it was not possible to open a Central school at Cannanore. In response to a recent request for opening a Central School at Cannanore the organisation has been asked to furnish further details to enable the Sangathan to reconsider the matter. Information regarding the number of Inter-State transferable employees including men of armed forces is also being collected.

During 1975-76, the Central schools were opened at the following places. The number of transferable employees in each of these places is also indicated.

Name of the place	No. of transferable Central Government employees
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**Civil Sector**

1. Dhanbad	5,000
2. Khurda Road	2,000
3. Jnarodakalan	4,200
4. Koliwada (Bombay)	15,000

**Defence Sector**

1. Patiala	5,600
2. Amritsar	11,850
3. Mohow	6,190
4. Baragarh	5,550
5. Bihar	1,350
6. Talbhat	5,600
7. Yol	1,500
8. Aruvankadu	1,650

**Public Undertakings and Autonomous Bodies**

1. Hurdwar	(BHEL)
2. Singrauli	(National Coal Development Corpn.)
3. Ramgandam	(Hindustan Zinc Ltd. Zawar Mines)
4. Korba	(Bharat Aluminium Co.)

These schools are primarily meant for the employees of the Undertakings since they meet all the expenditure on the schools.

**Plot of Land Sanctioned by D.D.A. for the Vishesh Kendriya Vidyalaya Janakpuri, New Delhi**

638. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the D.D.A. has sanctioned any plot of land for the Vishesh Kendriya Vidyalaya, at present housed

in a temporary accommodation at Janakpuri, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the location and size of the plot alongwith the date of sanction; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which the plot would be sanctioned in view of the national importance of this school, which caters to the students from the States along the Himalayan border from Kashmir to Nagaland and was started in 1963?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU-RAMAIAN): (a) and (b). Delhi Development Authority has received a request from the Vidyalaya for allotment of a site on Mehrauli Badarpur Road for running a school. The school authorities have been asked to furnish the location plan for the proposed site. The same has not yet been received by the D.D.A.

(c). The matter can be processed only after the location plan is received.

**उत्तर प्रदेश में छोटे (मिनी) नलकूप**

639. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूतपूर्व सिंचाई मंत्री, डा० के० एल० राव ने अपने बलिया के दौरे के दौरान यह आश्वासन दिया था कि गंगा और घाघरा की जलाशय भूमि पर छोटे (मिनी) नलकूप लगाये जायेंगे, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उनके अब तक न लगाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं।

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) ऐसा कोई लिखित रिकार्ड नहीं मिलता कि इस तरह का कोई आश्वासन दिया गया है।

(ख) ऊपर भाग (क) के उत्तर को मटेनजर रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

#### Coconut Oil

640. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Coconut oil is used for industrial purposes also in large quantity;

(b) whether the Kerala Government have requested the Centre to declare this oil as an industrial product; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL.): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Relevant information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Plan for Providing Employment to Unemployed Women

641. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether National Committee on International Year for Women had drawn a plan for women;

(b) if so, salient features thereof;

(c) to what extent this plan would be able to provide employment to unemployed women; and

(d) how long it would take to implement this plan of action for women?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) The National Committee on the International

Women's year has not drawn up a plan for women. However at its Valedictory meeting held on 17-2-1976, it endorsed a blueprint of the National Plan of Action for Women, prepared by the Department of Social Welfare.

(b) The National Plan envisages legislative and administrative action as well as voluntary effort for increased opportunities *inter alia* in the fields of education and employment and facilities for the health care of women.

(c) and (d). The National Plan for Women is not primarily a plan of employment for women. Its objective is to achieve equality of status and opportunities for the development of women on all fronts—educational, legal, social, economic and political. Within this framework of the national goal, the specific objectives for fuller economic participation, relate to encouraging wage employment in the unorganised sector and self employment, particularly in the rural areas.

While in the very nature of such goals it is difficult to prescribe any time limit for each one of the components, all necessary steps will be taken by Government to ensure as early an achievement of the goal, as may be practicable.

#### Hindi University in Non-Hindi Area

642. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state whether to advance the cause of the national language Hindi, Government propose to, as an experiment, start a Hindi University in a non-Hindi area?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

### Export of Potato

643. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is going to export about 30,000 tonnes of potato during the current year; and

(b) if so, names of the country which are importing potato from India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes.

(b) Countries importing potatoes from India are Far East, Middle-East and European countries.

Statue of Sardar Bhagat Singh near Parliament House, New Delhi

644. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a Freedom Fighters' meet was held in Bangalore in the middle of February last;

(b) whether through a resolution, the meet urged the State Governments and Central Government to initiate a country-wide programme of erecting fitting memorials to the martyrs of the freedom struggle;

(c) whether through another special resolution it suggested to the Central Government that a statue of Sardar Bhagat Singh be installed near Parliament House with which the Martyr had a historical relation; and

(d) if so, reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMIAH): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

2790 L.S.—5.

(d) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi have intimated that they have a proposal for the installation of a statue of Sardar Bhagat Singh in a park on Sardar Bhagat Singh Marg and that this proposal has already received the approval of the Delhi Urban Arts Commission.

The Government has already decided to set up a memorial at Delhi comprising a composition of states, showing Gandhiji leading a determined march with a band of followers behind him. This will be a symbolical representation of all martyrs of the freedom struggle belonging to different sections of the community.

### Damage to Crop due to Floods

645. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether wide spread damage to crop is caused by floods every year;

(b) if so, estimated total damage during the current year;

(c) the flood affected areas in each State; and

(d) steps proposed to meet this problem?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). Floods cause damage to crops in varying degrees from year to year. On the basis of the information furnished by the States, on an average cropped area of about 29 lakh hectares is affected by floods every year and for the current year (1975) cropped area damaged is reported to be 38.5 lakh hectares valued at about Rs. 271 crores.

(c) A statement giving average figures of total area and the cropped area damaged by floods, Statewise, is attached.



(d) Flood control is a State subject and the responsibility for preparation of flood control schemes as well as their implementation is that of the State Governments concerned. Flood control measures on a country-wide basis were initiated in 1954 and so far, an expenditure of Rs 390 crores has been incurred on various flood control works. There has been a progressive increase in the Plan provisions under the Flood Control Sector, from Rs 13.21 crores in the First Plan to Rs 281 crores in the Fifth Plan. Nearly 8,045 km length of embankments, 15,900 km length of drainage channels, 213 town protection schemes and raising of 4665 villages, have been completed besides executing several other anti-erosion works. With these measures, it has been possible to provide a reasonable protection to nearly 79 lakh hectares of land out of 250 lakh hectares of land which has been assessed as flood prone. Special organisations have also been set up by the States where flood problem is relatively serious, for the preparation of comprehensive plans and their implementation in a coordinated and effective manner. These organisations are the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission in Assam and the North Bengal Flood Control Commission in West Bengal. The Centre has also set up the Ganga Flood Control Commission at Patna for the preparation of a comprehensive plan of flood control in the Ganga basin and arranging its implementation in a coordinated manner through the concerned State Governments.

For making a comprehensive review of the flood problem in the country, an assessment of the works undertaken so far and for suggesting the approach to be adopted for tackling the problem in future and the organisation and the financial arrangements that are necessary for the speedy implementation of flood control measures, it has been decided to constitute a National Flood Commission.

## STATEMENT

Statement showing average damage due to Floods during the period 1953 to 1975

State	Total area affected in lakh ha.	Cropped area affected in lakh ha.
	Average	Average
1 Andhra Pradesh	2.1	1.5
2 Assam	9.4	1.5
3 Bihar	11.6	5.8
4 Gujarat	2.8	2.1
5 Haryana	1.7	1.0
6 Himachal Pradesh	0.3	0.1
7 Jammu & Kashmir	0.2	0.1
8 Karnataka	0.1	0.1
9 Kerala	2.2	0.2
10 Madhya Pradesh	1.5	1.2
11 Maharashtra	0.6	0.4
12 Manipur	0.1	Negligible
13 Meghalaya	0.1	0.1
14 Nagaland	Negligible	Negligible
15 Orissa	6.7	3.0
16 Punjab	2.8	1.7
17 Rajasthan	1.9	0.9
18 Tamil Nadu	0.7	0.3
19 Tripura	0.5	0.1
20 Uttar Pradesh	19.0	10.0
21 West Bengal	7.2	2.8
22 Delhi	0.1	0.1
<b>AVERAGE FOR INDIA</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>29.4</b>

**Scheme for Financial aid for Construction of Playgrounds**

647 SHRI P R SHENOY Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a special scheme for financial aid for the construction of playgrounds, and

(b) if so, the total aid recommended by the Government of Karnataka and the total aid given by the Central Government in response to the recommendation made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Most of the proposals recommended by the Government of Karnataka so far relate to development of playfields in educational institutions which are not covered under the Central scheme. In the remaining cases, some material information was found wanting. This has been called for from the State Government and is awaited. No grant has therefore, been paid so far under the scheme for development of playfields in Karnataka.

**Restrictions in Inter-District Movement of Paddy and Rice in Karnataka**

648 SHRI P R SHENOY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether there is inter-district restriction on the movement of paddy and rice in Karnataka?

(b) object of levy on paddy and rice for its movement into South Kanara District, and

(c) whether the paddy collected through levy is not distributed to the weaker sections of people in the district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHEB P SHINDE) (a) Yes Sir

(b) and (c) Levy on rice and paddy is collected for meeting the requirements of public distribution system. Rice/Paddy so collected forms part of procured stocks which are distributed according to the general distribution policy under which the interests of the weaker sections of the society are fully kept in view.

**Damage to Pulses and Tomatoes due to Virus**

649 Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether recent survey by scientists of Haryana Agricultural University has revealed that there is a big loss in pulses and popular varieties of tomato due to plant virus,

(b) whether the most widespread virus is the 'Leaf Curl', and

(c) if so steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) Yes Sir according to the survey conducted by the Haryana Agricultural University, kharif pulses viz *Urad* and *Mung* have been found highly susceptible to yellow mosaic, mosaic mottling and leaf curl viruses in Haryana State. Although the incidence of those virus diseases were recorded the losses due to those diseases were not estimated.

Tomato varieties commercially grown in Haryana, viz, *Pusa Ruby*, *Sioux* and *S-12* have been found to be severely affected by 'leaf curl' virus in

all tomato growing areas. This virus reduces the yields considerably.

(b) Yes, Sir, the virus 'leaf curl' is most predominant in the tomato growing areas of the State.

(c) In case to tomato, a variety named HS 101 which is reported to be tolerant to the virus has been developed at Haryana Agricultural University and recommended for commercial cultivation to overcome the menace of this virus. Further efforts to find out sources of resistance to this virus are continuing.

In the case of the pulses, chemical control of the vectors, which are carriers and responsible for the spread of the diseases, has been recommended. However, efforts are underway to select resistant varieties of pulses against those viruses.

#### Fishery in Tamilnadu

650. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN;

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of centrally sponsored schemes are expected to bring about a transformation of fisheries in Tamilnadu;

(b) whether Government propose to give any assistance to fishermen of that State, and

(c) if so, facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The Central and centrally sponsored schemes in operation in Tamil Nadu are expected to make a significant impact on the development of fisheries in this area.

(b) and (c). None of the Central or centrally sponsored schemes envisage direct assistance to fishermen. The assistance is generally in respect of provision of infrastructural facilities.

#### Conversion of Regional Institute of Technology, Adityapur, into University

651. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to convert Regional Institute of Technology, at Adityapur near Jamshedpur, into a University; and

(b) if so, by which time?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Kapurthala House Plot

652. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANAKAPPAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision on releasing about 4 acres of land in Kapurthala House plot, belonging to the Kerala Government;

(b) whether Kerala Government have been informed that the Union Government was trying to give some other land instead of releasing the Kapurthala House plot; and

(c) if so, particulars of the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise.

### Cultivation of Palm Oil

653. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred Question No 381 on the 17th March, 1975 regarding subsidiary company for cultivation of oil palm in Kerala and state:

(a) whether delay in Union Government's decision to grant central loan to Plantation Corporation of Kerala Ltd. for cultivation of palm oil has to a great extent contributed to the shortfall under the plantation programme as envisaged in the project reports; and

(b) the facts thereof and Government's decision thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) No.

(b) As against a target of covering 530 hectares under oil palm up to 1973-74 actual coverage has been 550 hectares. During 1974-75 new area of 300 hectares was to be planted but this could not be done due to non-availability of seeds from Malaysia. the main source of supply of quality seeds.

As regards the proposal to grant loan to Plantation Corporation Kerala Ltd. the matter is under examination and a decision will be taken as early as possible.

### Coconut Plantation in Kerala

654. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a centrally sponsored Scheme for the rejuvenation of the diseased and unproductive Coconut

plantations is being implemented in Kerala;

(b) whether Government have agreed to subsidise only fifty per cent of the cost of Coconut seedlings under the Scheme;

(c) whether the State Government have repeatedly been demanding a hundred per cent subsidy; and

(d) if so, Government's decision thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). On the request of the State Government of Kerala, the Government of India have sanctioned 100 per cent subsidy on Coconut seedlings under the scheme. Government of India's sanction had been conveyed to the State Government on 24-9-1975.

### बिहार में सांस्कृतिक संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता

655. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या शिक्षा, सभाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार देश के विभिन्न भागों में सांस्कृतिक संगठनों को प्रति वर्ष वित्तीय सहायता देती है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो बिहार में जिन सांस्कृतिक संगठनों ने 1975-76 के दौरान अनुदान के लिए आवेदन दिये उनका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा जिन संगठनों को अनुदान दिये गये, उनका, मंजूर की गई धनराशि, सहित ब्यौरा क्या है?

शिक्षा और सभाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव): (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) और (ग) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये सहाय एल०टी०-10444/76]

**Taking over of Historic Forts by Archaeological Survey of India**

656 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India is taking over the historic forts from the army, and

(b) if so the facts thereof

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN) (a) and (b) It has been decided that at the historic forts of Agra, Allahabad and Delhi (Red Fort), the Survey should also take over, for maintenance purposes, areas at present under occupation of the army, leaving such buildings which may be found necessary for token military presence. A phased programme of vacation of the structures by the army authorities has been worked out in respect of the Forts at Agra and Red Fort Delhi. Of this Phase I is under implementation.

**Package Programme for Pineapple in Kerala**

657 SHRI A K GOPALAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have given the approval to package programme for growing of pineapples in the Districts of Quilon Trichur Malappuram and Cannanore in Kerala,

(b) when the Scheme was sent to the Central Government for approval

(c) broad outlines of the Scheme, and

(d) when the approval is likely to be given?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) (a) Not yet.

(b) The Scheme was received in February, 1976

(c) The proposed scheme envisages organisation of package demonstrations and covering an additional area of 3000 hectares under pineapple cultivation in the Districts of Quilon Kottayam Trichur, Mallappuram and Cannanore

(d) It will take sometime before a decision is taken in this matter

**'Project Tiger' at Wynad Sanctuary**

658 SHRI A K GOPALAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Wild Life Preservation Board has taken any decision about the extension of "Project Tiger" to Wynad Sanctuary of Kerala and

(b) if so, the facts thereof

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) (a) and (b) The question of extending the Project Tiger to the adjoining areas of Wynad Sanctuary in Kerala and also to the Mudumalai Sanctuary in Tamil Nadu had been under consideration of the Government since 1973. In view of the administrative difficulties involved and also in view of the fact that the existing areas of Bandipur Tiger Reserve being of a considerable size and having the same faunal and floral characteristics as the new areas addition of the new areas was not considered necessary. The same decision was also taken at the meeting of the South Zonal Council held on

31st December, 1974. The position has not changed since then for re-consideration of the matter.

### 12-सूत्री मद्य निषेध कार्यक्रम

659. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा घोषित 12-सूत्री मद्य निषेध कार्यक्रम की कौन-कौन सी बातें राज्यों द्वारा, राज्यवार कार्यान्वित की गई हैं और इस बारे में क्या क्या उपाय किये हैं; और

(ख) प्रत्येक राज्य में वर्ष 1973, 1974 और 1975 में वर्ष-वार कुल कितने लिटर शराब बेची गई ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम) :

(क) एक विवरण पत्र संलग्न है।

(ख) विक्री के बारे में सहज ही जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है तो भी, उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार देश में खपत निम्न-लिखित अनुसार प्रतीत होती है :-

### मात्रा किलो लिटरों में

वर्ष	वीयर	आई०एल० एफ०एल०	देशी शराब
1972	50472	27875	34148
1973	57745	22271	42579
1974	58611	26800	42579

### विवरण

शराब की खपत में कमी करने के लिये न्यूनतम कार्यक्रम में अनेक बात शामिल हैं जिन्हें अनेक राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों ने स्वीकार किया हुआ है। वही निम्न प्रकार हैं :-

### प्रस्तावित उपाय

उन राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के नाम जो उपायों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये सहमत हैं

1. शराब से सम्बन्धित विज्ञापनों एवं प्रलीभनों का बन्द कराना।  
आन्ध्र प्रदेश, अरुण, बिहार, गुजरात, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, पंजाब, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु, मनीपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश, अण्डमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह, चण्डीगढ़ और दिल्ली।
2. सार्वजनिक शराब पीने पर सामान्य पाबन्दी लगाना।  
आन्ध्र प्रदेश, अरुण, जम्मू और कश्मीर, केरल, मनीपुर, महाराष्ट्र, नागालैण्ड, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, दिल्ली, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, त्रिपुरा, पश्चिम बंगाल, अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह, चण्डीगढ़ और हिमाचल प्रदेश।

## प्रस्तावित उपाय

उन राज्यों/सब शासित क्षेत्रों के नाम जो उपायों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये सहमत हैं

3. राज्यों, कस्बों एवं गांवों में आवासीय क्षेत्रों शैक्षिक समस्याओं, धार्मिक स्थानों तथा श्रमिकों की बस्तियों में शराब की दुकानों पर पाबन्दी लगाना।  
आन्ध्र प्रदेश, असम, जम्मू और काश्मीर, केरल, मनीपुर, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, राजस्थान, त्रिपुरा, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल, अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह, चण्डीगढ़, दिल्ली और गोवा, दमन और दीव।
4. वेतन दिवनों को समान हों से शुष्क दिवस घोषित करना।  
हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, राजस्थान, अण्डमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह, दादरा और नागर हवेली, दिल्ली, त्रिपुरा, मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र।
5. नौजवान लड़कों को जेलों के विकास की पाबन्दी।  
आन्ध्र प्रदेश, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू और काश्मीर, मनीपुर, महाराष्ट्र, कर्नाटक, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, पश्चिम बंगाल, चण्डीगढ़, दादरा और नागर हवेली, हरियाणा, दिल्ली, नागालैण्ड, त्रिपुरा, मध्य प्रदेश, और बिहार।

2. अगली रिपोर्टों को राज्य सरकारों से प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है। इन पर केन्द्रीय मन्त्रिपरिषद् समिति की आगामी बैठक में विचार किया जायेगा।

सिर पर पल डोने की परिपाटी

चाहिए और यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

660. श्री मूलचन्द डागा :

श्री विजय रंजन दास मुन्शी :

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 82 सदस्यों द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित एक आपन फ़रवरी, 1976 में प्रधान मंत्री को प्रस्तुत किया गया था जिसमें भाग की गई थी कि सिर पर पल डोने की परिपाटी समाप्त करने के लिये कानून बनाया जाना

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत) : (क) और (ख). जी, हां। माननीय संसद सदस्यों द्वारा वांछित कानून की विषयवस्तु राज्य सरकारों के कार्यक्षेत्र में है। ऐसे कानून की व्यवहार्यता पर राज्य सरकारों को विचार करना होगा।

**वन्य जीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत  
मुद्दे**

881. श्री मूलचन्द डाता : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में वन्य जीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1973 और 1974-75 में कितने लोगों का जालान किया गया, कितने लोगों को सजा दी गई और किस-किस अपराध के लिए कितनी-कितनी सजा दी गई?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रभु दास पटेल) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

**Allocation for Youth Services during Fourth and Fifth Five Year Plans**

662. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) total allocations made during the Fourth and Fifth Five Year Plans for Youth Services and welfare of youth in the Central Sectors;

(b) whether the funds provided during the Fourth Plan period were utilised in full; and

(c) number of non-student youth in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a)

Fourth Plan —	Rs. 1642 lakhs
allocations	
Fifth Plan —	Rs. 3230 lakhs
allocations	
Total:	Rs. 4872 lakhs

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Exact figures are not available. It is estimated that the approximate number of non-student youth in the

age-group of 15-24 years as per 1971 Census is 76 millions.

**Follow up action in respect of Recommendations made by National Youth Board**

663. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) when the National Youth Board met last for formulating and sponsoring Youth programmes;

(b) what follow up action has been taken in respect of the recommendations made by the Board;

(c) what is the specific and effective machinery to follow up these recommendations to ensure their implementation expeditiously; and

(d) whether no 'Official Committee for scrutinising the applications for recognising the voluntary Organisations has been set up by the Government yet?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. Yadav): (a) to (c) The National Youth Board met last in December, 1970. It recommended appointment of State and District Youth Boards. State Governments were requested to appoint State level Youth Boards. District level committees have been set up in connection with implementation of Nehru Yuvak Kendras programme. The National Youth Board also recommended certain matters regarding establishment of youth centres, work centres, development of play fields, youth leadership training programmes and provision of adventure facilities. Most of these recommendations have been accepted by Government and schemes have been formulated for implementation. Each scheme provides



for necessary follow-up measures. Besides, a committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education on Youth Programmes has been constituted.

(d) No, Sir.

#### **Supply of Rotten Milo**

664. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some enquires have been made into the supply of rotten milo containing poisonous seed and if so, the outcome thereof, and

(b) whether some Indian officials have been found responsible for this state of affairs and if so, the particulars thereof and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a). The milo is purchased conforming to the specifications of the exporting country. It is not correct that rotten milo was either purchased or received by us. However, presence of dhatura seeds were noticed in the consignments of milo. Under the U.S. Grain Standards 'dhatura' seeds are not listed as poisonous and are considered to be foreign material and/or dockage depending on the size of the seeds.

(b). The State Governments were advised by the Food Corporation of India to arrange cleaning of the milo before issue to the public whenever 'dhatura' seeds were noticed in milo beyond the permissible tolerance limit and were also requested to advise the consumers that they should remove the dhatura seeds by hand picking before using the grain. Complaints were received that there was some delay in the communication of these instructions by the F.C.I. to the State Government in certain cases. The matter was enquired into and as a result, two senior officers of the Food Corporation of India have been suitably warned.

#### **Taking Over of Maintenance of Red Fort from Defence Ministry**

665. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has taken over the maintenance of Red Fort of Delhi from the Ministry of Defence;

(b) the scheme of the Ministry for giving a new shape to old military barracks in the Red Fort; and

(c) whether there is a plan to renovate the rooms in the Red Fort, Delhi where political prisoners were kept during British regime and put some stones outside those rooms depicting the names etc. of the political prisoners and if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). It has already been decided that the portions of Red Fort, Delhi, now under occupation of the army, will be handed over to the Survey for maintenance in a phased programme, spread over a number of years. The first phase is under implementation.

In accordance with archaeological principle, structures of historic importance would be duly preserved.

#### **Nellithurai Project, Tamil Nadu**

666. SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala and the M.P.s. from Kerala have repeatedly raised some specific objections against the sanction issued to the Tamil Nadu Government to take up the Nellithurai Project utilising the waters of Cauvery; and

(b) reaction of the Central Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The clearance of the project by the Planning Commission is without prejudice to Kerala's interest in the use of Cauvery waters

#### Excavation at Balirajgarh Site

667 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 778 on the 19th January, 1976 regarding excavation at Balirajgarh site and state

(a) whether further excavation by pumping out the water has been or is being undertaken at Balirajgarh, and

(b) if so facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

#### Excavation in Bihar

668. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether attempts have been or are being made to undertake excavations at Bisfi, Kalyaneshwar and Ibehehartha under Machubani, Ahalvasathan, Habidih and other places in Darbhanga Mahis in Saharsa and other ancient historical sites in the Mithila region of Bihar, and

(b) if so, broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN): (a) As per the approved programme of exploration and excavation for the year 1975-76, there is no proposal to excavate at these sites

(b) Does not arise

#### Funds Released for Agricultural Development in Andhra Pradesh

669 SHRI K RAMAKRISHNA REDDY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) quantum of funds released to Andhra Pradesh under various centrally sponsored schemes for agricultural development during 1974-75 and 1975-76, scheme wise and

(b) progress made by the schemes upto December, 1977?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b) A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No LT-10445/76].

#### Amendment of Insecticide Act

670 SHRI R S PANDEY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering to amend Insecticides Act, 1968, and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Committee on Subordinate Legislation of Rajya Sabha while considering the Insecticide Rules, 1971, notified by the Government by virtue of the provisions in the Insecticides Act, 1968, had felt that either the conditions of registration of Insecticides under the Act should be modified and prescribed in the Rules themselves or the Act should be amended to delegate powers to the Registration Committee constituted under Section 5 of the Act

for prescribing conditions of registration. The recommendation of the Committee was examined and it was found that in view of the differing nature of insecticides, their composition and toxic affects, it was not possible to draw up any single set of conditions which can have universal validity and which could be incorporated in the Insecticide Rules. The Government have therefore, decided to delegate powers to the Registration Committee to lay down the conditions of registration in respect of each insecticide. For this purpose, it is necessary to amend Section 9 and Sub-Section (2) of Section 36 of the Insecticides Act. Experience gained in the implementation of the Act had also shown the need for additional amendments for facilitating effective enforcement of the various provisions of the Insecticides Act, 1968. It has been proposed to carry out certain additional amendments for facilitating issue of provisional registration certificates in respect of new insecticides, licensing of commercial pest control operators, empowering the Government to prescribe different licensing fees for the sale or distribution of insecticides for domestic use or for use other than domestic one etc. The amending bill is being drafted and will be introduced in the Parliament as early as possible.

#### **Integrated Rural Development**

**671 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR**

**SHRI VASANT SATHE**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the 63rd Session of the Indian Science Congress held at Waltair from 3rd to 7th January, 1976 has recommended a new comprehensive approach towards integrated Rural Development,

(b) if so, the salient features of this approach, and

(c) whether Government have accepted the approach; and if so, action taken on specific recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) to (c) The 63rd Session of the Indian Science Congress held at Waltair in January this year has made certain recommendations for a comprehensive approach for integrated rural development. The salient features of the recommendations are —

(i) Creation of more jobs in the rural sector through more intensive R&D efforts to develop economically viable rural industries. Along with efforts to interest entrepreneurs, rural banks and other credit agencies in projects in rural areas, scientific organisations in the country, universities and other institutes of technology and management in every state should set up a consortium to plan and organise Research, Development and Extension Centres for appropriate technology. There should be greater stress on learning by doing along with an integrated approach to training as related to resources utilisation so as to promote self-employment.

(ii) There should be a coordinated strategy to assess all available data on climate, resources, nutrition, health etc for a more intensive micro-level identification and analysis of problems.

(iii) All technological innovations should be scrutinised on the basis of ecological consideration before they are introduced on a large scale. The student community should be mobilised for a national programme of ecological regeneration through planting of trees particularly in hilly areas and catchments of major river systems.

(iv) The education system should be modified so as to achieve greater student involvement in development work. Personnel at the appropriate level of teaching institutions should also be trained to identify scientific results which are of immediate benefits and

applicability and prepare developmental programmes with higher manpower input. These programmes should provide opportunity for every faculty member and student to take part in some rural/urban developmental activity.

(v) The net-work of mass media like SITE, radio and the press should be effectively utilized to fulfil its vital role in rural development. Communication Strategy Groups should be set up at district levels to ensure effective co-ordination among all such media.

(vi) The entire system of supply public health and hygiene for the rural area would have to be strengthened.

(vii) Social stimulus for cooperative endeavour and optimum use of land may be provided by specifying minimum limits for land productivity and operational holdings.

(viii) While service conditions for the scientific personnel should ensure normal social services and opportunities even for those working in remote/rural/hilly areas, social responsibilities of scientists should be spelt out along with more objective yardstick and time-frame for each and every scientific endeavour.

(ix) Establishment of a national coordinating body to stimulate voluntary efforts in the specialized field of applying science for rural development.

The Science Congress has also suggested that Government of India may develop a Parliamentary Resolution for providing over all guidelines for scientific rural urban development. The following components may be considered for inclusion in the blueprint for action to be specified in the national policy resolution.

(a) The setting up of scientific and administrative consortia for each block and town which can help to develop and implement ecologically sound rural

works and urban growth programmes (in the scientific consortia consortium, all scientific and technical institutions in the area as well as colleges and schools should be involved, and in the administrative consortium appropriate representatives of all rural community, mass media industry and input supply agencies will have to be members),

(b) minimum limits for land productivity and operational holdings for irrigated and unirrigated land in each area to provide the social stimulus for co-operative endeavour and proper use of land.

(c) reservation of specific industries, credit and energy for the rural sector,

(d) an employment guarantee scheme as an integral part of an overall resources utilisation strategy.

(e) reservation of unproductive land for non-agricultural uses like brick-making, construction of buildings, etc., and ensuring the optimal use of good soil for productive purposes.

(f) a rural drinking water, public health and fuel supply policy,

(g) a scientific plant-animal-man food-chain policy for each agro-ecological area based on long-term considerations of the fertilizer feed, water and land requirements of each production system.

(h) soil and water conservation and tree plantation and

(i) an integrated formal and non-formal educational system involving participation by students and teachers in appropriate rural/urban development programmes.

The recommendations will be given due consideration in formulating programmes and projects in the area of rural development.

**Loss of Seeds due to Defective Storage**

672 SHRI S M BANERJEE Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the quantity of seeds stored during 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76 and the quantity of seeds destroyed due to defective storage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) The quantity of seed in store can be estimated at a particular point of time. However it is not possible to estimate the quantity of seed in storage for a year as whole. As per information received from the National Seeds Corporation, the Talai Development Corporation and State Governments there has been no destruction of seed due to defective storage. However National Seeds Corporation has to condemn the quantities of seeds given below due to decline in germination

1973-74	45 8 10 quintals
1974-75	5 02 35 q 1 tals
1975-76	1 121 32 q 1 tals

**World Bank Assistance for Irrigation Projects**

673 SHRI D D DESAI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether World Bank is interested in aiding 56 irrigation projects in the country as reported in the FINANCIAL EXPRESS dated the 16th February, 1976, and

(b) if so the Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) (a) and (b) The Government of India has proposed to the World Bank for its consideration provision of credit assistance for 21 major and 35 medium irrigation projects

Some of these projects are being appraised by the World Bank Teams. It is expected that out of these 56 projects, World Bank might provide credit assistance to certain selected projects.

**Narmada Water Dispute**

674 SHRI D D DESAI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether progress has been made in the resolution of the Narmada Water dispute now before the Tribunal, and

(b) whether Government are considering the calling of a meeting of the Chief Ministers of concerned State to try to resolve the dispute as in the case of Godavari water dispute?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) (a) Since the agreement reached in July, 1974 amongst the party States on certain issues of Narmada dispute, the State of Gujarat has completed its preliminary arguments of the case before the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal. Arguments by the State of Madhya Pradesh are now in progress

(b) At the inter State meeting held on 8th March 1975 the concerned States agreed that the Government of Gujarat may go ahead with the construction of Karjan Heran Ram and Sukhi project, and Madhya Pradesh Government may go ahead with Kolar, Bichia Sukta and Bichhua-Latia Projects subject to their clearance by the Planning Commission

The major pending issues are the sharing of Narmada Waters between Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh and the height of Navagam Dam. It is considered that these issues be decided by the Tribunal

### Low Cost Housing Exhibition in New Delhi

675 SHRI D. D. DESAI Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether a low cost housing exhibition was held in New Delhi recently,

(b) whether this exhibition has helped in selecting a low cost housing design; and

(c) if so, particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHURAMIAH): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) The objective of the exhibition was not to select one single low cost design as such, but to promote amongst builders and planners all available new techniques in building design and utilisation of building materials including locally available building materials. Each of the houses constructed incorporated in its construction one or more of these techniques

### ट्रेक्टरों की जाँच

676. श्री फजलाल बाख्शाल क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में आज ट्रैक्टरों की कितनी भाग है और देश में प्रति वर्ष कितने ट्रैक्टर बनाये जाते हैं और कहाँ-कहाँ ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रभुबास खडेल): इस मंत्रालय ने 1972 में, राष्ट्रीय व्यवहारिक आर्थिक

अनुसन्धान परिषद् ने चौथी योजना के शेष भाग की अवधि और पाचवी योजना की अवधि में दौरान वार्षिक आधार पर विभिन्न अवशक्ति के ट्रैक्टरों की सभावित मांग के वास्तविकता पर आधारित अनुमाना व लिए वैज्ञानिक सिद्धान्तों के आधार पर एक व्यापक मुख्यवर्गित बाजार सर्वेक्षण करने के लिए अनुरोध किया था। उनके द्वारा लिए गये जायजे के अनुसार सन् 1978-79 तक (पाचवी योजना के अन्त तक) देश में ट्रैक्टरों की मांग 79,000 हो जायेगी। इसका व्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है -

वर्ष	मख्या
1974-75 . .	45 000
1975-76 . .	52,000
1976-77 . .	60 000
1977-78 . .	70,000
1978-79 . .	79 000

गत कुछ वर्षों के अति ट्रैक्टरों का उत्पादन नीचे दिया गया है --

वर्ष	मख्या
1972-73	20 802
1973-74	24,425
1974-75	31 088
1975-76	25,632

(जनवरी 1976 तक)

इस समय उत्पादन की 11 यूनिटें हैं। इन यूनिटों के नाम और स्थान नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

यूनिट का नाम	स्थान
1. मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूलज लिमिटेड	पिंजोर (हरियाणा)
2. मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान ट्रेक्टर लि०	बड़ोदा (गुजरात)
3. मैसर्स किरलोस्कर ट्रेक्टर लि०	नासिक (महाराष्ट्र)
4. मैसर्स इंटरनेशनल ट्रेक्टर्स क० आफ इंडिया लि०	कडिबली ईस्ट बम्बई (महाराष्ट्र)
5. मैसर्स एस्कोर्ट्स लि०	फरीदाबाद (हरियाणा)
6. मैसर्स एस्कोर्ट्स ट्रेक्टर लि०	फरीदाबाद (हरियाणा)
7. मैसर्स ईचर ट्रेक्टर्स लि०	फरीदाबाद (हरियाणा)
8. मैसर्स पंजाब ट्रेक्टर्स लि०	मोहाली (पंजाब)
9. मैसर्स ट्रेक्टर एंड फार्म इक्विपमेंट कि०	मद्रास (तमिलनाडु)
10. मैसर्स पिटी टूल्स (पी) लि० पूना (महाराष्ट्र)	पूना (महाराष्ट्र)
11. मैसर्स हर्षा ट्रेक्टर लि०	लोनी (गुजरात)

#### कम मूल्य पर गेहूं की बिक्री

677. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बाजार में गेहूं सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित मूल्य से कम मूल्य पर बिक रहा है,

(ख) क्या सरकार उन मर्चा किमानों से गेहूं खरीदने में असमर्थ है जो अपना गेहूं बेचना चाहते हैं, और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने किमानों की कठिनाइयों को देखते हुए उन्हें राहत देने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है और यदि हा, तो जिन उपयो पर निवार किया गया है उनकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब धी० शिंदे) : (क) से (ग). सहकारी समितियों और भारतीय खाद्य निगम सहित विभिन्न अधिप्राप्ति एजेंसियों के

माध्यम से गेहूं के मूल्यों को प्रभावी मर्यादित करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों ने आवश्यक पग उठाये हैं। जहां कहीं आवश्यक होता है वहां मूल्य साहाय्य खरीदारी करने के लिए अधिप्राप्ति तब को पूर्णतया सक्रिय किया गया है।

उचित आसत किस्म की गेहूं के बाजार मूल्य सामान्यतया सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित किये गये अधिप्राप्ति मूल्यों के स्तर पर अथवा उनसे भी ऊंचे चल रहे हैं।

उत्तरको जो कि महत्वपूर्ण आदान है, के मूल्यों को 1975 के दौरान दो बार कम किया गया है—पहली बार जुलाई में और दूसरी बार दिसम्बर में। राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम ने प्रमाणित बीजों के मूल्यों को भी कम कर दिया है।

कृषि के लिये खाद-बीज आदि के मूल्यों में कमी

678. श्री बाबूराज अहिर्वार: क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कृषि के उपयोग में आने वाले विभिन्न कृषि उपकरणों, बीजों और उर्वरकों के मूल्यों में, मद-वार, 1973-74 की अपेक्षा 1974-75 में कितने प्रतिशत कमी हुई;

(ख) मूल्य कम न होने के क्या कारण और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा दम सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जायेगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) (क) 1973-74 तथा 1974-75 के दौरान उर्वरकों, औजारों और उपकरणों के थोक मूल्यों के सम्बन्ध में आर्थिक मलाहकार के सूचकांक तथा विभिन्न बीजों के विक्री मूल्य का एक तुलनात्मक विवरण सलग्न है। 1973-74 की तुलना में 1974-75 के दौरान कीमतें सामान्य रूप से बढ़ी थी।

(ख) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मंडियों में मूल्यों में असामान्य वृद्धि और समुद्री भाड़े तथा देशी

उर्वरकों की उत्पादन लागत के कई गुना बढ़ जाने से 1974 में उर्वरकों की कीमतें बढ़ाना जरूरी हो गया था। औजारों और उपकरणों की कीमतें कच्चे माल की मायत, बदरगाह शुल्क, श्रमिकों की मजदूरी और उत्पादन तथा सीमा-मुक्त में मामान्य बढ़ोत्तरी हो जाने के कारण बढ़ी थी। जलू बाजार मूल्य और धान्यों के बसूनी मूल्य बढ़ जाने तथा परिसम्पकरण प्रमाणीकरण और पैकेट बनाने की सामग्री पर खर्च बढ़ जाने के कारण बीजों के मूल्य बढ़ गये थे।

(ग) उर्वरकों के मूल्य दो बार—पहले 18 जुलाई, 1975 को और फिर 1 दिसम्बर, 1975 को कम किये गये थे। राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम के बीजों की कीमतें 1975-76 से कम कर दी गई है। धान के बीज में 27 प्रतिशत, गेहूँ के बीज में 14 प्रतिशत तथा अन्य अनाजों में 7 प्रतिशत में 17 प्रतिशत तक कमी की गई थी। जहां तक औजारों और उपकरणों का सम्बन्ध है, यत्नीकृत आदानों की लागत कम करने के सम्बन्ध में एक प्रारम्भिक अध्ययन किया गया है और इस संबंध में निर्णय लेने के लिये जनवरी, 1976 में वित्त मंत्रालय को एक रिपोर्ट भेज दी गई है जिमकी जांच हो रही है।

#### विवरण

(क) उर्वरकों तथा औजारों और उपकरणों के सम्बन्ध में अंशतः वार्षिक सूचकांक (आधार वर्ष 1961-62—100)

	1973-74	1974-75
उर्वरक	166.9	298.1
औजार तथा उपकरण	232.6	304.4

(ख) विभिन्न बीजों के विक्री मूल्य :



फसल	किस्म	बिक्री मूल्य	
		1973-74	1974-75
		रु०	रु०
1. सकर मक्का		320	460
2. मिश्रित मक्का		320	460
3. सोरघम (सकर)	सी एस एच-1	800	800
	सी एस० एच-2	950	1050
	सी एस एच-4	750	1050
	सी एस एच-5	800	1050
	अन्य किस्मे	450	450
4. सकर बाजरा		850	1050
5. गेहूँ	एच डी (एम)-1553	320	320
	एच डी (एम)-1593	320	320
	एस सोनारा	220	320
	लरमा	220	320
6. धान	मोटा और मध्यम श्रेणी का माटा	220	265
	बढिया और मध्यम श्रेणी का	230	285

#### उर्वरकों पर कर

679. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों ने रामायनिक खाद पर कौन-कौन से कर लगा रखे हैं और उनकी दरें क्या-क्या हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपसत्री (श्री प्रभुदास शेटल) : देशी रासायनिक उर्वरकों पर मूल्यानुसार 15 प्रतिशत की दर से केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क लगता है। 'सिंगल सुपर फास्फेट' के मामले में शुल्क की दर 7½ प्रतिशत है। आयातित रामा-

यनिक उर्वरकों पर सहायक शुल्क लगता है जो कि आई०सी०सी० वर्गीकरण मूल्यानुसार के अनुसार 5 प्रतिशत से 15 प्रतिशत तक होता है और इसे बराबर करने के लिए 15 प्रतिशत की समान दर पर सीमा-शुल्क लगता है। उपर्युक्त करों के अलावा आयातित तथा देशी रासायनिक उर्वरकों पर 4 प्रतिशत की दर से केन्द्रीय बिक्री कर और जिन राज्यों में कर लगाया जाता है वहां राज्य बिक्री कर अधिनियम के अंतर्गत राज्य बिक्री कर भी लगता है। इस कर की दरें अलग-अलग राज्यों में अलग-अलग होती हैं।

12.00 hrs.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE****WATER (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) AMENDMENT RULES, 1976**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Amendment Rules 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 352 in Gazette of India, dated the 6th March, 1976, under sub-section (3) of section 63 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10429/76].

**NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, ORDINANCES re. STAFF OF TAMIL NADU AND CENTRAL WAKF COUNCIL (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1976**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN):** I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Sugar (Price Determination for 1975-76 Production) Amendment Order, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 67(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th February 1976, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1935 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10430/76]

(2) A copy each of the following Ordinances (Hindi and English versions) under provisions of article 213(2)(a) of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 31st January, 1976 issued by the President in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu:

- (i) The Tamil Nadu Indebted Agriculturists (Temporary Relief) No. 2 Ordinance, 1976 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance No. 7 of 1976) promulgated by the Governor of Tamil Nadu on the 3rd March, 1976.

(ii) The Tamil Nadu Indebted Persons (Temporary Relief) No. 2 Ordinance, 1976 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance No. 8 of 1976) promulgated by the Governor of Tamil Nadu on the 3rd March, 1976.

(iii) The Tamil Nadu Indebted Agriculturists and Indebted Persons (Special Provisions) No. 2 Ordinance, 1976 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance No. 9 of 1976) promulgated by the Governor of Tamil Nadu on the 3rd March, 1976. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10431/76.]

(3) A copy of the Central Wakf Council (Amendment) Rules, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 144(E) in Gazette of India, dated the 27th February, 1976, under sub-section (3) of section 8D of the Wakf Act, 1954. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10432/76.]

**NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962, CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944, CENTRAL EXCISE AND SALT ACT, 1944 AND UNDER FINANCE (NO. 2) ACT 1977**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):** I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

- (i) G.S.R. 327 published in Gazette of India, dated the 6th March, 1976 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (ii) G.S.R. 328 published in Gazette of India, dated the 6th March, 1976 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (iii) G.S.R. 329 published in Gazette of India, dated the 6th March 1976 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee]

(iv) G.S.R. 330 published in Gazette of India, dated the 6th March, 1976 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(v) G.S.R. 331 published in Gazette of India, dated the 6th March, 1976 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(vi) G.S.R. 118(E) published in Gazette of India, dated the 10th March, 1976 together with an explanatory memorandum [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10433/76].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944. —

(i) G.S.R. 259 published in Gazette of India, dated the 21st February, 1976 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 325 published in Gazette of India, dated the 6th March, 1976 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10434/76].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944:—

(i) The Central Excise (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1976, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 240 in Gazette of India, dated the 21st February, 1976.

(ii) The Central Excise (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 1976, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 322 in Gazette of India, dated the 6th March, 1976. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10435/76].

(4) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 266 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India,

dated the 28th February, 1976, making certain amendments to Notification No. G.S.R. 1455 dated the 1st October, 1971, under section 51 of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1971. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10436/76.]

#### FERTILIZER (CONTROL) SECOND AMENDMENT ORDER, 1976

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHAB P. SHINDE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Fertiliser (Control) Second Amendment Order, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 103(E) in Gazette of India, dated the 1st March, 1976 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10437/76.]

#### UGC (DISQUALIFICATION, RETIREMENT AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE OF MEMBERS) SECOND AMENDMENT RULES, 1976 AND ANNUAL REPORT OF RAJA RAMMOHAN ROY LIBRARY FOUNDATION, CALCUTTA FOR 1974-75

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): I beg to lay on the Table —

(1) A copy of the University Grants Commission (Disqualification, Retirement and Conditions of Service of Members) Second Amendment Rules, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 295 in Gazette of India, dated the 28th February, 1976, under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10438/76.]

(2) A copy of the Annual Report of the Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta, for the year 1974-75 together with the Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10439/76.]

**PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION DATED 12-3-76 IN RESPECT OF STATE OF GUJARAT AND PRESIDENTIAL ORDER THERETO AND REPORT OF GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT TO THE PRESIDENT**

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY):** I beg to lay on the Table—

- (i) A copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 12th March, 1976 issued by the President under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Gujarat under article 356(3) of the Constitution.
- (ii) A copy of Order (Hindi and English versions) dated the 12th March, 1976, made by the President in pursuance of sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of the above Proclamation.
- (iii) A copy of the Report dated the 12th March, 1976 of the Governor of Gujarat to the President (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10440/76]

12 03 hrs.

#### MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

**SECRETARY-GENERAL:** Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Bill, 1976, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th March, 1976."
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the

Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 11th March, 1976, agreed without any amendment to the High Court at Patna (Establishment of a Permanent Bench at Ranchi) Bill, 1976, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th March, 1976."

- (iii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (8) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1976, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 8th March, 1976, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."
- (iv) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (8) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1976, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 8th March, 1976, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

#### FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION (REGULATION) BILL

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

**SECRETARY-GENERAL:** Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Bill, 1976, as passed by Rajya Sabha

**ANNOUNCEMENT RE: ADJOURN-  
MENT OF HOUSE FOR THE  
BUDGET**

MR. SPEAKER: Before we take up next item, I would like to inform the House that as is customary, the House would adjourn for half an hour at 4.30 p.m. today to re-assemble at 5 p.m. for the presentation of the Budget

12.05 hrs.

**RAILWAY BUDGET, 1976-77—GE-  
NERAL DISCUSSION—contd.**

MR. SPEAKER: We now take up further discussion on the Railway Budget. Shri Hanumanthaiya.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA (Bangalore): The House naturally welcomes this annual opportunity to look into the working of the Railways. I might straightaway say that the Railway Ministry, beginning with the Minister down to the Divisional Manager and so on have been putting forth their best efforts. That is why we see a great deal of improvement when compared to the conditions existing two years earlier. It makes me very happy; and I suppose it makes everybody happy to see that there is a surplus budget. In fact, wherever there is surplus, we may say there is progress. Deficit is a sign of deficiency. Therefore, when the Railway Minister shows a surplus budget, it makes us naturally happy. The Railway Minister, at the same time, has been frank and forthright in his speech when he said on the very first page that the Railway indebtedness to the General Revenues under Development Fund and Revenue Reserve Fund at the end of 1974-75 stood at Rs. 379.75 crores. He also said that more contribution has to be made to the Reserve Fund and there is a sharp fall in meeting the dividend obligations to the General Revenues, which is of the order of Rs. 62.81 crores.

If you weigh these surplus figures, you will naturally see that it is the

manner of accounting that has shown the surplus and it is not really a surplus. I therefore, characterise this surplus as 'accounting surplus' and not 'counting surplus'; we cannot count the money in terms of rupees and paise...

AN HON. MEMBER: Then it is jugglery?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: I don't say it is jugglery because nothing has been fiddled with; he has stated it frankly. Therefore, let us not use extravagant words, either in praise or in denunciation. This statement is there and, after all, I am quoting figures only from the budget speech. Therefore, there is no deceit and there is nothing hanky-panky about it.

So, I hope that, by the time we reach the stage of budget preparation next year, the hon. Minister and the hon. Members of the Railways Board will see that this accounting surplus is really turned into counting surplus.

Sir, this House has discussed several times the pattern of the Railway system in India. When the British built the railways, they had only two purposes in view, namely, their trade based upon the three Presidency towns of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, and defence. Now, we have reached a stage, after gaining independence, of developing economy. Therefore, the railway system has to be so re-arranged or rationalised as to meet the development purposes. The trade pattern has also changed in India today. So, the Railway system based upon the three Presidency States has to be so rationalised and changed as to make every State Capital in India and Delhi get connected directly by broad-gauge system. That proposal was placed before the House a few years ago and it has been unanimously acclaimed and accepted. But I do not find mention of any further implementation of that idea in

the Budget. I am sure, the Railway Ministry has that in view. If they have not been able to state it clearly in the Budget speech, it may be because they are implementing it. The hon. Minister may reply to this point in his reply.

This connecting of Capitals to Delhi by direct trains was initiated, and the first construction was taken up from Trivandrum to Cape Comerin and from Cape Comerin to Nagercoil. That has been almost completed. From there, it has to proceed via Madurai to Bangalore, Hyderabad, Bhopal, etc. This direct line has to be expedited in the matter of construction. I do not know whether a complete survey has been done or has been ordered earlier. Every patriotic Indian, who is particular about Indian unity, has to see that these railways, which are the nerve system of the country, are so rationalised as to see that every part of India is connected to Delhi. That is one of the ways of strengthening the Central authority, power, influence and patronage. For example, from Bhubaneswar to Delhi, there is no direct connection, one has to go in a circuitous way; one has to go either to Calcutta or to some other place. I wanted that, from Bhubaneswar to an appropriate place, survey for a new line should be done, but that has not been undertaken. I request the Railway Minister and the Railway Board to see that this idea of rationalisation of the railway system is pursued and pursued methodically and consistently so that we can have this rational picture as soon as possible or, as the Railway Minister says, as soon as the resources are available.

Another point that has been accepted by the House is making the multi-gauge system in India into a single-gauge system. No other progressive country has got two or three systems of railways. It is an accepted fact, The Railway Board has accepted it. The House has approved that, progressively, the narrow-gauge and the metre-gauge have to be converted into

broad-gauge. I know it costs enormous sums of money, but a beginning has to be made. They have already done some kilometres of conversion. This has also to be pursued, and pursued methodically, so that we may fix a target time by which this rationalisation can be done. A uni-gauge system will be an achievement to our credit.

Before I left the office, I had an idea and I had placed it before the Railway Board. So many of us are asking for new railways, especially in the backward areas. Now, what is called 'doubling of the railway system' is being done by the Railway Board. I want this doubling not to be side by side but to be spread over 100 or 200 miles in the interior. For example, from Madras to Calcutta, there is what is called the double line. Why should there be a double line within a few feet? The same structure the same line, can be put in the interior of Tamil Nadu or Andhra Pradesh, thereby making the people feel that they have got some railway lines, thereby making the concerned places happy and making them start more industries because of availability of communications. Somehow some of the Members of the Board were not agreeable to that proposition because it was quite a new and astounding proposition so far as they were concerned. They put it to me by saying, 'Sir, if this proposal is adopted, it will cost more'. But, when you take into consideration the cost, it may be that the railway track, bridges, etc., are the same, there is no more expenditure. It is only in the matter of building some railway stations that we have to incur more expenditure. It is worthwhile incurring this expenditure, because the spreading of railway system will not only help the backward and interior areas in getting the railway system, but it will be doing justice to every part of the country. We should not go on doubling the railway tracks in the same old routine way. This may be examined. Whatever extra expenditure is involved, it

[Shri K. Hanumanthaiya]

may not be much considering the huge amount that we invest, and this would be worthwhile because the railway network will be spread over the entire country.

Suppose in some coastal region, there is a storm or heavy rains, and the railway lines are washed away. In that case, both the railway lines will be washed away and the traffic will be affected. Let us not place all our eggs in one basket; let us disperse this railway system to bring satisfaction and progress to the interior parts and to many more people.

The hon Minister has been pleased to let us know that much mechanical improvement has been undertaken and done in the matter of railway crossings. I congratulate him and I congratulate the Board for this improvement. But may I invite their attention to the bigger question of under and over-bridges. A few years back, a great drive was undertaken to see that as many under and over-bridges as are possible are constructed. It is a matter of pure economics. If at a railway crossing, a number of vehicles stop for a few minutes, may be ten minutes there are about 10,000 railway crossings—calculate the amount of petrol spent because of the delay. The national economy will greatly get accelerated if there is no stoppage by way of railway crossings.

The Railways had thought about this and they have got, Railway Safety Fund; each State has got that fund. It is impossible to transfer the funds of one State to the other, therefore each has got its own fund. All that is required is to see that the fund that has accumulated is spent. When I assumed the office of Railway Minister I found that several crores of rupees had not been spent and they were lying idle. In my budget speech at that time I mentioned that these under and over-bridges have to be built. Hundreds of bridges were built subsequently. I want the Railway Mi-

nister to tell the House, what progress has been made in the matter of constructing under and over-bridges, wherever there is a railway cross.

There was another scheme and that scheme was also accepted by the House. That is that thousands and thousands of acres of land on both sides of the railway track may be given to appropriate people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes people....

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): In the nearby village.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: .... for cultivation. I must acknowledge my appreciation of the suggestion made by one of the Members of the Board in those days. He suggested to me—let no other crop be grown. Let castor crop be grown. It does not require much manure and if castor plants are grown on the land on both sides of the railway track, we can get lakhs and lakhs tonnes of castor seed. Some of you might have read in the papers recently that castor oil is one of the most valuable oils in the world which can be converted into rocket fuel and here it was hitherto a secret and our own scientists have found out that castor oil can be an appropriate fuel for this purpose. May I place this suggestion before the Board and the hon. Minister with all humility that this project may be taken up and implemented with earnestness. It will not only help the railways, it will not only help the poor people but it will help India getting into the space age. It may be that we may be able to export castor oil for this purpose to other countries.

The Budget which is a surplus budget would have been, I feel, better if the Railway Ministry had concentrated its attention on the stoppage of thefts, pilferages and other losses that annually occur in the railways....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): No Minister can stop it.



**SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA:** It is because no Minister will be able to stop these thefts that we appointed what is called the Railway Protection Force. Even if Mr. Banerjee becomes the Minister, he will not be able to do police duty....

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** I accept my failure here and now without becoming Minister.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The hon. Member should conclude now. He should not get distracted.

**SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA:** Therefore, the Railway Protection Force was constituted. It has always been my complaint that this Railway Protection Force has not been able to work upto satisfaction, ....

**SHRI R. S. PANDEY:** It is called ration, panti, free

**SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA:** Leave alone satisfaction, now we have come across several cases where the RPF personnel themselves are hand in glove ...

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY):** They are behaving in a better way now.

**SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA:** I will be too happy to accept the assurance of my hon. friend, Shri Tripathi, that they are doing better. But I have to be convinced by figures which I am sure he will do while he replies to the debate. What was the annual theft? What was the amount under consignment of goods and under the heading railway property and what is the progress that has been made during his administration? If the figures also speak just as the hon. Minister speaks hopefully, I will be in a position to congratulate him.

**SHRI JAGANATHA RAO (Chattrapur):** Till then you may withhold your congratulations.

**SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA:** Now I come to the subject of thefts in the Railways. Here it is written in this book as follows:

'Pilferage of railway property, as well as railway freight has been a problem especially in West Bengal, Assam, Bihar and eastern parts of U.P.'

My suggestion to the hon. Minister is this. A convention has been established in the old days that the Railway Minister meets the Chief Minister periodically, to grapple with these problems and find out a solution. I may state here that the hon. Minister Shri Kamalapati Tripathi is undoubtedly a man of better stature and greater influence than I have ever been and if he takes it into his mind to have a look into these problems with the Chief Ministers concerned of the States, I am sure, he will be able to achieve better results. There are various thefts, thefts of coal and fuel and other things which may run into hundred crores in one year. There are thefts of diesel oil, petroleum products etc supplied to the Railway engines. They are also being stolen. And it is impossible for the top people of the Railway Board or Ministry to have an eye on all these thefts, all the people, spread all over the whole of India. We have, therefore, to appropriately gear up the machinery for the purpose. Every Divisional Manager has to be personally responsible for all these things. He should be given a target and a goal to be achieved. It is his responsibility to achieve this. We should go into, what is called, the confidential reports, and unless you make him responsible in a legal way, we will not be able to make rapid progress. Therefore, Railway Board Members who have come from the lower ranks, who know every problem, will have to tackle these problems in an effective way. We have to tackle these problems in an altogether different manner, not by way of looking to the Railway Protection Force in a routine way for



[Shri K. Hanumanthaiya]

everything, not by way of asking this man or that man to do this or that thing. But here, responsibility should be squarely fixed. Whether it is a case of fuel consumption or coal consumption or distribution, they know personally, what amount of coal is required for an engine to go to Bombay from Delhi. On the basis of personal knowledge quantities have to be fixed. If the quantity gets increased in any manner, they must be personally held liable in the way which I have suggested.

I do not want to take more time and I am thankful to the hon. Speaker for giving me time. I am myself a man who is very particular about punctuality and I congratulate the Minister for attaining punctuality. There is only one point I want to suggest here. This is about punctuality progress in terms of percentage. They will tell you 90 per cent, 95 per cent punctuality has been achieved, etc. This percentage, I may tell you, will not tell you what is the real state of affairs.

Now, you have to ask them out of these 10,000 trains, how many of them ran late; how many of them came on time and how many of them came five, ten or twenty minutes late? You have got three persons. And if you put one of the junior Ministers in charge of this, I am sure, he will be able to do it very satisfactorily. Punctuality has to be seen below the surface and these average percentage figures won't do.

**SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA** (Aurangabad). Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Railways, under the stewardship of the present Railway Minister, within a short span of a year, have registered noticeable improvements and have achieved many heights—all time high—in the history of Railways. There is no doubt that the Railways are running on time and one is not haunted by uncertainty of being unable to reach his destination in time. The quality of service also has im-

proved a great deal. Above all this, the Railways have crossed the hitherto elusive target of 200 million tonnes of the originating traffic. In the passenger traffic also, there is a significant upswing. For all these achievements, the credits should legitimately go to the Railway Minister for his effective leadership, but there is a general feeling that, but, perhaps, for the Emergency, the Minister would not have been able to show the creditable results which he was placed before us. However, I feel that he has provided effective leadership and for this he deserves congratulations. I would also like to congratulate the Railway Minister for having resisted the temptation to take recourse to raising the passenger fares and freights for balancing his budget. He has shown us a nominal surplus by levying a small surcharge on all goods except those essential commodities of common use. On the face of it, one would like to feel happy with him that the Railway budget is a surplus budget showing the financial health of the Railways. But, I agree with the hon. Member, Shri Hanumanthaiya, who preceded me that this was not a real surplus; it is only an accounting surplus and the Railways' financial position is not all that good; there are certain indicators on the basis of which I am not prepared to share the optimism of the Railway Minister that there are prospects of the Railways emerging out of the tunnel. For instance, indebtedness of the Railways to the General Revenues is growing and it is placed at Rs. 400 crores.

As you are aware, the Railways are required to pay their dividend liabilities to the General Exchequer; they are to make certain contributions to the Depreciation Reserve Fund, Pension Fund and Revenue Reserve Fund and the Development Fund. So far as Depreciation Reserve Fund and the Pension Fund are concerned, the position is good. I am glad of it and I must express my happiness that the Railway Administration has desisted from dipping its fingers into these two Funds. But so far as the other two funds are

concerned—Revenue Reserve Fund and the Development Fund—they are completely eroded and starved and for meeting the liabilities which should be met out of these two funds, the Railways have to borrow from the General Exchequer. Therefore, I mentioned that the position of the Railways so far as the financial health is concerned is not that good.

Railways are the biggest national undertaking. Unfortunately, for the last 10 years—barring one or two years—they have been accumulating losses and have not paid up their dividend liabilities so far, inspite of successive increases in Railways' fares and freights and they have been increasingly depending upon borrowings from the General Revenue.

Even the Prime Minister while addressing the Members of the Railway Board and other officials the other day, referred to the seriousness of the situation and observed that whatever happened in this largest national undertaking affected all sections of our national life and she underlined the need of strictest economy, maximum utilisation of capacity and discipline. Further she wanted greater emphasis to be laid on the removal of malpractices like ticketless travelling, wagon breaking, pilferage and false declarations of railway bookings.

Sir, I listened to the speech of the Railway Minister very attentively and thereafter also I have gone through it carefully but I did not find any mention of any steps whatsoever being taken to remove or stop ticketless travelling which as far as I know accounts for a loss of the tune of Rs. 25 to 50 crores a year. I also did not come across mention of any effective steps for affecting economy in order to be able to balance the budget.

If you analyse the financial position, it will be clear that whereas the revenue receipts have gone up the working expenses have also been following

close behind and from the figures that have been supplied to us it is clear that over the gross traffic receipts of 1973-74 there has been an increase of Rs. 270 crores in gross receipts in 1974-75 but at the same time in regard to working expenses there has been an increase of Rs. 250 crores, over what was incurred in 1973-74. The operating ratio has also gone up to 93.54. At p. 91 of the book that has been supplied to us, figures of the operating ratio have been given. You will notice that the operating ratio in 1966-67 was 83.2 whereas in 1970-71, it went up to 84.2. In 1971-72, it was 83.1, in 1972-73 it was 84.5 and in 1973-74, it was 93.7. So there has been, more or less, a progressive increase in the operating ratio of expenses. We should have expected the Railway Minister to tell us what economies are being proposed to be effected in order to put down the working expenses.

Then again, it has been estimated that in the budget year, 1976-77, the Railways expect to lift originating traffic of 225 million tonnes and they have expressed their unhappiness, if I can call it, that only Rs. 91 crores have been allocated to them out of the Annual Plan. But the Railways do not take into consideration the fact that in the Fourth Plan, about Rs. 1400 crores were invested to augment the carrying capacity of the Railways and the target placed then was 265 million tonnes of originating traffic. Even if we are expecting an originating traffic of 225 million tonnes, it is far short of the targeted figure of the Fourth Plan. It is expected that the Railways have the capacity to lift that traffic, should it be offered to them. It is, therefore, not clear why allocation of Rs. 91 crores should be considered "inadequate".

Then we go to the utilisation of wagons. You will notice that in 1974-75, 15,183 net tonne kilometres were moved on BG and 12,879 on MG.

(Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha)

'This is per tonne of wagon capacity. But it is less than in 1960-61, 1971-72 and 1972-73. We also assess wagon utilisation by the number of days taken in having two loadings which in railway phraseology is known as wagon turnaround day. In 1965-66, the wagon turnaround days were 11.2 on BG and 7.2 on MG. In 1972-73, it was 13.5 in BG and 10.8 in MG. In 1973-74, it was 15 on BG and 12.5 on MG. In 1974-75, the corresponding figures were 14.6 and 12.0. You will notice that larger number of days are taken in wagon turnaround

Then we come to loss and damage claims for goods in transit. Shri Hanumanthaiya has referred to the organisation of the RPF which is being assisted by the Government Railway Police. I appeal to the Railway Minister to hold a conference with the Chief Ministers and take their assistance in stopping the malpractice. Although the Railway Protection Force are a well organised force, loss and damages due to claims of goods lost or damaged in transit have been going up. For instance in 1965-66 the number of claims was 587 and the compensation paid was Rs 5.87 crores. In 1971-72 the number of claims was 737 while the compensation had risen to Rs 12.68 crores; in 1972-73 the corresponding figures are 710 claims and Rs 12.29 crores and in 1974-75, the number of claims was 691 and the compensation paid was Rs 14.65 crores. You will notice that the figure of compensation is progressively going up.

Similarly, with regard to accidents also the figure is progressively increasing, from 1971-72 to 1974-75.

Casualties and the compensation paid in respect thereof have also gone up. In 1965-66 the number of per-

sons killed in Railway accidents was 41, injured 458 and the compensation paid was Rs. 3.50 lakhs. In 1974-75 the number killed was 98 and injured, 297 and compensation paid was Rs. 4.29 lakhs.

Thus the Railways had to pay a good bit of money by way of compensation. The working of the Railways should be further improved so that this could be kept under control. They should try to avoid accidents, or at least keep to the minimum the number of accidents and the casualty figures.

It has been the case of the Railways that they had been suffering losses because they had not been allowed to run the undertaking as a commercial organisation. They have to take on certain social burdens, such as operating unproductive and unremunerative lines, carrying goods on concessional rates at the instance of the government for the sake of the common people. They also say that they have to provide for housing for their employees and also look after their welfare. They say that they should be compensated by the government for all this. The Railway Convention Committee has gone into this question; it is sympathetic to the demands of the Railways. I feel that their case for reimbursing them for operating uneconomic lines is a strong case; they should be compensated for that as well as for carrying goods on concessional rates at the instance of the government. But with regard to the provision of amenities to their employees, and payment of damages for loss of goods in transit, they do not stand on good grounds. As a carrier it is their responsibility and duty to see that goods entrusted to their care are delivered at the destination in proper condition. It is for this purpose that they have got their Railway Protection Force and RPF. They should be asked to increase their vigilance. Secondly, as a good and progressive employer, they cannot claim compen-

sation from the government for providing facilities to their employees. As I said, the other two points deserve the consideration of government and I hope the government would look into their case. The Public Accounts Committee has suggested that the structure of fares and freights should be based on cost plus basis. they should restructure the freights on these lines to minimise their loss because it is high time that the Railways Finances were put in shape. They have, in my mind, tried to gear up their administration. But, it is necessary that more attention and care is given to tighten up the administrative machinery to make economies wherever, necessary, to stop leakages on account of ticketless travelling or pilferages. Sometimes these pilferages take place in collusion with staff and a number of cases have come to notice. It must be put stopped.

I welcome the proposal of the Railway Minister to set up an autonomous Construction Corporation for accepting assignments in foreign countries. It is good that we are prepared to export our knowhow to other countries also.

Lastly, I welcome the introduction of A.C. Second Class Sleeper coaches in Deluxe trains. They are very popular and very convenient and may I take this opportunity to submit to the Railway Minister to consider the feasibility of introducing such coaches in other fast-running long distance trains? I do hope that with the continued leadership of the Railway Minister, the railways will continue to show improvement and act as a model before the country, both as an employer and for food management.

श्री डी. एन. तिवारी (गोपालगंज) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, रेलवे मंत्री को अभी तक तो बधाई मिली है, वह सब अंग्रेजी में मिली है। अब मैं हिन्दी में उनको बधाई देना चाहता हूँ।

रेलवे मंत्री जी तीन बातों के लिए हमारी बधाई के पात्र हैं। पहली बात तो यह है कि उन्होंने बिना अधिक आसू गिरवाये एक सरप्लस बजट पेश किया है। कुछ फ़ैट बढ़ने की वजह से एक-आध बूढ़ आसू तो गिरा है, लेकिन उन्होंने अधिक आसू नहीं गिरने दिये।

इस बात से कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता है कि रेलवे प्रशासन में चतुर्दिक उन्नति हुई है, यद्वा तक कि जो लोग क्रिटिसाइज करना चाहते हैं, उनको क्रिटिसाइज करने के लिए कोई बात नहीं मिलती। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह गलती हुई है कि हम लोगों के क्रिटिसाइज करने के लिए कुछ भी नहीं छोड़ा गया है।

पहले गाड़ियों के देर से चलने के कारण यात्रियों के कराड़ों में-प्रावर्ज का लाभ होता था। वे लोग स्टेशन पर आकर बैठ जाते थे और गाड़ी कब आयीगी, इसका कोई ठिकाना नहीं होता था। मंत्री महोदय इस बात के लिए भी बधाई के पात्र है कि उन्होंने गाड़ियों को पक्वुअल कराया है। लेकिन मैं उनका ध्यान आकर्षित करूंगा कि कुछ ब्रांच लाइन्ज में अभी भी गडबडी है। वहाँ ट्रेन्ज पक्वुअल नहीं चलती। सुदूर देहात में रहने वालों को ही ब्रांच लाइन्ज में जाना पड़ता है। उन लोगों के कुछ सुविधा मिल सके, इस तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिए।

अब ट्रेज की पक्वुएलिटी इतनी हो गई है कि मैं समझने लगा हूँ कि ट्रेन्ज के रनिंग टाइम को कम किया जाये। मैं रोज देखता हूँ कि गाड़ी दिल्ली स्टेशन के नजदीक आध घंटे तक खड़ी हो जाती है, क्योंकि वह समय से पहले आ जाती है। इस लिए यह उचित है कि ट्रेन्ज के रनिंग टाइम को कम किया जाये। मैं ने गत साल कहा था कि रेलवे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में जहाँ कई लोग रुपये पैस की चोरी करते हैं, वहाँ टाइम की चोरी भी होती है, क्योंकि गाड़ियों के रनिंग टाइम को

[डी० एन० तिवारी]

सम्बत कर दिया जाता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि यात्रियों के टाइम को कम किया जाये, ताकि लोग कम समय में अपने डेस्टिनेशन पर पहुँच सकें।

विरोधी दलों को तो कुछ न कुछ क्रिटिसाइज करना ही है। नहीं करें तो उनका काम कैसे चले? लेकिन क्रिटिसाइज करने को बहुत रूढ़ नहीं गया। सी०पी०एम० के श्री समर मुखर्जी ने कहा कि डिजेल इंजिन ज्यादा कास्टली होते हैं बनिस्बत स्टीम इंजिन के। मैं मानता हूँ। लेकिन यात्री या व्यापारी क्या चाहते हैं? वह यह चाहते हैं कम से कम समय में हम अपने डेस्टिनेशन पर पहुँच जाय, उनका माल कम से कम समय में अपने डेस्टिनेशन पर पहुँच जाय। आप देखेंगे कि डिजेल इंजिन और स्टीम इंजिन के परफार्मेंस में जमीन आसमान का अंतर है। स्टीम इंजिन की परफार्मेंस दिन पर दिन गिरती जा रही है। सन् 1950-51 में 17 माइल इसकी परफार्मेंस थी आज 1974-75 में वह 12 माइल हो गई है। यह आपकी पब्लिकेशन में अंकित है। उसकी परफार्मेंस कम होती जा रही है। आज 12 माइल उसकी परफार्मेंस है। आप देखें कि आज मुमाफ़िर उस स्टीम इंजिनों से ऊब चुके हैं। वह चाहते हैं कि हम जल्दी से जल्दी पहुँचें। इसलिए डिजेल इंजिन चलाना तो बहुत जरूरी है जिसमें मुमाफ़िरों को, माल भेजने वालों को सुविधा हो सके।

दूसरा जो उन्होंने क्रिटिसिज्म किया वह यह था कि 15 हजार बैग्स का ही आर्डर बैगन बिल्डर्स के साथ प्लेस किया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जितनी रेलवे को जरूरत है उससे यह कुछ अधिक ही है। अब रेलवे डिब्बे बनवा कर अपने पास बेकार रखे रहे यह कहाँ की एकोनामी होगी? तो इस क्रिटिसिज्म में भी कोई दम नहीं मालूम होता है।

तीसरी जो उन्होंने नुकताबीनी की वह यह थी कि जो हड़ताली लोग अभी तक बायस नहीं लिखे गये हैं उनको शीघ्र ले लेना चाहिए। बार-बार रेलवे मंत्रालय की तरफ से जवाब दिया जा रहा है कि ऐसा कोई भी व्यक्ति बाकी नहीं रहा जिस पर सैबोटेज या तोड़-फोड़ के चार्ज नहीं हो और उसको वापस नहीं लिया गया हो। मगर फिर भी बार-बार उसको दोहराया जा रहा है। मैं तो कहूँगा कि इसमें रेल मंत्री को फ़र्म होना चाहिए। जिन लोगों ने एंटीनेशनल ऐक्टिविटीज में हिस्सा लिया है, सैबोटेज किया है, तोड़-फोड़ की है या हिंसा की है उनको कभी वापस नहीं लेना चाहिए, नहीं तो यह एक प्रोन्माह्न उनको हो जायगा, एक इम्पीटस उनको इससे मिलेगा ऐसा काम करने के लिए। श्रीमती पार्वती कृष्णन् ने भी इसी राग को अलापा कि उन्हें वापस ले लेना चाहिए। लेकिन उन्होंने कुछ इंडिविजुअल केसेज भी दिये। मैं मानता हूँ कि उनको देखना चाहिए और उनको ले लेना चाहिए। लेकिन यह बात कितनी बार कहा जाय और कितना ही इस पर जोर दिया जाय रेलवे मंत्री को अपनी नीति में टम से मस नहीं होना चाहिए।

अभी श्री मय्येन्द्र नागायण मिश्र ने कहा कि टिकटलेस ट्रेवेलिंग में वमी नहीं हुई है। रेल मंत्री जी ने अपनी स्पीच में कहा कि टिकटलेस ट्रेवेलिंग को बन्द करने के सिलसिले में जा जोर दिया गया है उससे विन्डा-सेल बढ़ गई है। अधिक टिकट विन्डो पर कटने लगे हैं। यह ठीक है कि टिकटलेस ट्रेवेलिंग बहुत है और मैं ममक्षता हूँ कि ट्रेन परसेंट से कम नहीं है... (व्यवधान)... मैं कहूँगा कि टिकटलेस ट्रेवेलिंग बन्द करने के ऊपर अधिक जोर देना चाहिए। मैं मानता हूँ कि 50-60 करोड़ रुपये बच जायगा अगर टिकटलेस ट्रेवेलिंग बन्द हो जाय।... (व्यवधान)...

रेलवे का और जो क्वांटिटीज होता है वह क्वांटिटीज मालूम होता है हल्का है क्योंकि रेलवे का सामान बही, रेलवे के लोभ बही और इम्प्रूवमेंट हो गया। क्यों? क्योंकि पंजित जो ने पठा है शायद लड़कपन में कि ए ब्रैंड कारपेंटर फ्राइड्स विद हिज टूल्स। जो भिखारी अच्छा नहीं होता है वह अपने टूल्स के साथ ही लड़ाई करता है। तो आज बही रेलवे बोर्ड है जिसके लिए पहले कहा जाता था कि इसको एबालिश किया जाये लेकिन आज कोई इस बात की मांग नहीं कर रहा है। आज ऐसा अहंदाजी आ गया है जो ठीक से काम करवा रहा है। हिंदी में मसल है—नाच न जाने, अंगनवा टेड। जब किसी को नाचना ही नहीं आता तो वह नाचेगा कैसे?

MR. SPEAKER: He may continue after lunch

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch, at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

RAILWAY BUDGET, 1976-77—  
GENERAL DISCUSSION—contd.

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी उपाध्यक्ष जी, अपराह्न में पहले मैंने कहा था कि रेलवे में बहुत तरक्की हुई है, हमारे रेलवे के बत्रीगण ने बहुत तरक्की दिखाई है। लेकिन इसके बावजूद यह नहीं है कि सब कुछ दुस्त हो गया है और हम लोगों को काम्लेसेन्ट हो जाना है। मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ— मैं समझता हूँ कि समय की कमी के कारण शायद हमारे मंत्रियों का ध्यान उधर नहीं गया है। यह भी ठीक है कि बहुत दिनों का कोई एक ही इतबार में सफ नहीं होता है, उस के अच्छा करने में समय लगता है।

मैंने कहा था कि स्टीम एन्जिन का परफॉर्मेंस बहुत खराब है। ऐसा नहीं है कि अब सभी गाड़ियां डीजल से चलती हैं, अभी भी स्टीम से बहुत गाड़ियां चलती हैं। जैसे जो गाड़ियां पटना जाती हैं सब स्टीम से चलती हैं, तिनसुकिया मेल स्टीम से चलती है, आप इसकी परफॉर्मेंस को देखिये। मैंने कहा था कि 17 माइल से 12 आ गया। लेकिन जो कारण दिया गया है इसमें वह ठीक नहीं मालूम होता है। आप पेज 74, 75 देखें इसी पुस्तिका का :

"The progressive decline in the daily kilometre of steam Locomotive is due to their being increasingly relegated to short distance operation and shunting".

यह बात तो ठीक नहीं है। तिनसुकिया मेल कोई शोर्ट डिस्टेंस ट्रेन नहीं है, लम्बी गाड़ी है। थोड़ी दलील क्यों दी जानी है। रेलवे मंत्रालय को देखना चाहिए कि दलील ठीक हो। गलत बात कहने से क्या फायदा है।

दूसरी आश्चर्यजनक बात यह है कि ग्रेड 1 और 2 के अफमरों की बहाली में उत्तरोत्तर वृद्धि हो रही है। उस अनुपात से ग्रेड 3 और 4 में वृद्धि नहीं हुई है। जैसे आप देखेंगे डमी पुस्तिका में रेलवे स्टाफ का जो ब्रेक अप दिया गया है उससे मालूम होता है कि 1950-51 में ग्रेड 1 और 2 अफिसर्स 2.3 परसेंट था, जब कि 1974-75 में वह 8.9 परसेंट हो गया। और वैसे ही ग्रेड 3 और 4 के अनुपात में कमी हुई है। तो काम करने वाले कम और देखने वाले अधिक हा जय तो यह अनुपात कहा तक ठीक कहा जा सकता है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। इसलिये इधर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। यह ठीक है कि बड़े बड़े अफमर अपनी क्लास में उन्नति करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन आपको यह तो देखना चाहिये कि उन्नति की ज्यादा संख्या ठीक है कि नहीं।

[सं. ४०० वृत्त सिकारी]

यह कहा गया है कि दुर्घटनाएं कम होती हैं। लेकिन 1973-74 और 1974-75 के आकड़े देखने से मान्य होता है कि 1973-74 में 21 सीरियस दुर्घटनाएँ हुई थी और 1974-75 में 25 दुर्घटनाएँ हुई। पहले साल मृत्यु संख्या 106 थी, और आज 142 या 144 तक हो गई है। यह ट्रेंड अच्छा नहीं है और इसको नाइटली उड़ा देना कि दुर्घटनाएँ कम हो रही हैं ठीक नहीं है।

इजन यूटिलाइजेशन को देखा जाय। हम लोग पहले ही किटिम इज करते थे कि फ्यूअल कंजमेशन ज्यादा हो रहा है उम में कमी होनी चाहिये, लेकिन 5 बरगड कुछ लाख २० गत साल ज्यादा हो गया। अभी हनुमन्तैया सहब ने कहा था कि यदि इस पर और टिकटलैस ट्रैवल पर ध्यान दिया जाय तो रेलवे को सैकड़ों बरगड २० बच सकते हैं। मैं जानता हूँ कि आप लोग कमियों को दूर करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन इस तरफ आपका ध्यान और जाना चाहिये जिससे नुकसान में कमी हो। माननीय हनुमन्तैया साहब के अनुसार यदि पिलफरेज फ्यूअल कंजमेशन और टिकटलैस ट्रैवल को रोका जाय तो 100 करोड़ २० आपको बच सकते हैं, लेकिन मेरा खयाल है कि अगर इतना नहीं तो कम से कम 50-60 करोड़ २० तो रेलवे को बच ही सकते हैं।

अब मैं कुछ छोटी छोटी बातों की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मैं कोई रेलवे लाइन नहीं मांग रहा हूँ, क्योंकि मैं जानता हूँ कि आप नहीं देखेंगे कि क्योंकि आपको प्लानिंग कमिशन के समने जाना होगा। लेकिन जो आप कर सकते हैं उसी की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। जैसे पैसेजर्स ऐमेनिटीज पर जितना रकम पहले रखा जाता था आज भी उतना ही रखा जाता है। इसमें बढ़ोतरी होनी चाहिये क्योंकि सिसैज की संख्या पहले से सबा गुनी

हो गई है, लेकिन रकम उतनी ही रखी गई है। इसको भी तो बढ़ाना चाहिये। अगर वही बढ़ाएंगे तो पर कैंपिट एक्सपेंडिचर पैसेजर्स पर बहुत कम आ जायगा और अच्छी सुविधायें कम हो जायगी। इसलिये इस रकम में उतनी ही वृद्धि होनी चाहिए जिस अनुपात में ट्रैन सर्विसेज में या पैसेजर्स की संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है। जैसे रेलवे की एप्रोच रोडम हैं। वे बराबर खराब वक्ता में रहनी हैं। मैं तीन रोड्स का नाम बूना क्योंकि वे मेरी कास्टीटुयेन्सी में हैं और मैं उनके बारे में जानता हूँ। एक गोपालगढ़ में है। वह अब डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेडक्वार्टर हो गया है। आप बरसात में वहां जाएं, तो दो फीट पानी लगा रहता है और कोई सवारी नहीं निकल सकती। कई बार मैंने इस के बारे में लिखा है। कुछ मरम्मत कर दी जाती है लेकिन फिर ज्यों का त्यों हो जाता है। दूसरी रतन मरग स्टेशन में पंचिम की ओर माल गोदाम है वहां तो मडक बना दी है लेकिन पूरब की ओर नहीं बनी है। मैं लिखते लिखते हार गया। अभी महा-प्रबन्धन ने लिखा है कि हम उसे ठीक करा देंगे। पहले तो यह बहाना था कि जमीन नहीं है, लेकिन अब वहां जमीन है, तो भी वह नहीं हो सकी। थावे रेलवे स्टेशन बहुत डम्पोटेंट पहले स्टेशन है। वहां एक तरफ मडक बनी हुई है लेकिन दूसरी तरफ नहीं बनी है। चार पांच वर्ष हो गये हैं। कहते हैं कि एकांतोमी करनी है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि इसके लिए ऐसा क्यों कहा जात है। वहां एकांतोमी है। यह ठीक है कि आप यह कह सकते हैं कि इसको एडवाइजर्स कमेटी या मेम्बर्स आफ पार्लियामेंट के जं कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी है, उसमें उठाना चाहिए लेकिन हम तो वहां बहने बहने हार गये हैं। इसलिए यहां पर कहने की आवश्यकता हुई।



समस्तीपुर से बाराबंकी तक मेज चैनज हो रहा है। इधर एक वर्ष से वह काम इतना धीमा हो गया है कि कहा नहीं जा सकता। काफी हद पर आपने उस पर लगाया है। अभी समस्तीपुर से मुजफ्फरपुर तक तो हो गया है और सोनपुर से मुजफ्फरपुर तक यह सुन रहे थे कि दो महीने में हो जाएगा। सोनपुर से छपरा तक डबल लइन है और वहां करने में कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। इसलिए जहां आसानी से हो सकता है वहां तक आप करवा ही दीजिए। फिर इसके बाद छपरा से बाराबंकी तक करने में बहुत रुपये की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी। आप इसको इधर से करवाएं या उधर से करवाएं, कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है लेकिन जरूर होना चाहिए कि मस फ्रि उमका लाभ उठा सके।

(उपाध्याय)

आपने लयाल कर्मचरियों के बार्डम को भर्ती करने के बारे में अश्वसन दिया है। कर्ट मदन्यों ने कहा है कि ऐसे लायाल कर्मचरियों के बार्ड की भर्ती हुई है जिनकी एप्रोच हो जाती है लेकिन जो गरीब कर्मचारी देहात के स्टेशनों में रहते हैं, उनके जो बार्ड हैं, उनकी बहानी नहीं हुई है। वह कहा अप्रोच करे और किसकी एप्रोच करे। ऐसे दर्जनों केमज के बारे में हम लिख कर भेजते हैं तो आप यह लिख देते हैं कि हम इन्वॉयरी करा रहे हैं और बाद में खबर देंगे। 6, 6 और 8, 8 महीने हो जाते हैं लेकिन उन लोगों की बहाली नहीं होती है। मेरा कहना यह है कि ऐसे लायाल कर्मचारी जो कि ब्रान लाइनों पर या दूसरी छोटी जगहों पर होते हैं, उनके बार्डों की बहाली आप कर। मैं यह मानता हू कि रेलवे में 18 लाख कर्मचारी हैं और उनमें से 10 लाख कर्मचारी लायाल हैं और उन सभी को आप नौकरी नहीं दे सकते हैं क्योंकि उनके बार्डों के लिए आपके पास 10 लाख नौकरियां नहीं हैं लेकिन आप ऐसा कोई क्राइटीरिया बनाएं जिससे छोटे तबके के लोगों को फायदा हो। उनको आप प्रिफेन्स दीजिए और बड़े लोगों

को कम प्रिफेन्स दीजिए। सबसे पहले क्लास 4 के लोगों को प्रिफेन्स दीजिए, उसके बाद क्लास 3 के लोगों को प्रिफेन्स दीजिए और फिर क्लास 2 के लोगों को प्रिफेन्स दीजिए।

एक बात और है। मैंने देखा है कि कर्मचरियों के साथ कंयर डील नहीं होता है। मान लीजिए उनका रिप्रेजेंटेशन है। उनके आफिसर के यहां वह वर्षों तक पड़ा रहता है और फाइल दबी रहती है। उनको जवाब ही नहीं मिलता है। उनको हिम्मत नहीं है कि वह जाकर बोल सकें। इस तरह से उनकी प्रिवान्स बढनी चली जाती है। मैं तो कहूंगा कि आप जो लोग मन्त्रीमण्डल में हैं, आप पब्लिकमैन हैं, आप कोई समय निकालिये कि वे लोग आपके यहां आकर अपना दुखड़ा रो सके। मैं मानता हू कि यह पद्धति के अनुसर नहीं है लेकिन आज जैसी स्थिति आ गई है, उसमें आपको कोई प्रयत्न करना होगा जिससे आप तक छोटे से छोटे कर्मचारी की बात आ सके और उस पर आप ध्यान दे सकें। महीने में एक दिन या शायद ह में एक दिन तो आप ऐसा निकालें जब जो कर्मचारी एप्रोच हैं और जिनकी कहीं मुनवाई नहीं हो सकी है वे आपके यहां पहुंच सकें और अपनी बात कह सकें।

एक अन्तिम बात कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हू। मन्त्री जी ने अपनी स्पीच में कहा है कि लाइट का अर्रेंजमेंट मुधर गया है और मफाई भी अच्छी होने लग गई है। लेकिन हम लोगों का जो परमनल एक्स्पेंडिचर है वह इसके उलट है। बड़ी इम्पार्टेंट ट्रेज तक में लाइट का अर्रेंजमेंट बहुत खराब है। पढने लायक तो लाइट होनी ही नहीं है। फर्स्ट क्लास में आप जाएं, दो आदमी कुपे में बैठते हैं, या चार बड़ी जगह बैठते हैं। सब मनहूसों की तरह बैठे रहते हैं। असम मेल, तिनसुखिया मेल की बात मैं कहता हू। ऐसी गाड़ियों में भी लाइट का अर्रेंजमेंट ठीक नहीं है। कम्प्लेंट करो तो कह दिया जाता है कि आगे दूसरे स्टेशन पर



[ श्री ० जी० एन तिवारी ]

लाइट ठीक हो ज एसी लेकिन कहीं ठीक नहीं होती है। 18 बटों का रन 24 बटों का रन और हम लोग भूतों की तरह से बैठे रहते हैं। कम से कम उधर भी अपना ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

**SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN** (Sivaganja): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very thankful to you for having permitted me to put my views on the present Railway budget. The present Railway Budget seems to be a progressive look, but I feel that the Railway Minister has failed to put this giant undertaking's finance on a sound footing.

Despite the steep increase in fares and freights in the year 1974 and the so-called upswing in the economy in the current year, the revised budget estimates for 1975-76 shows a deficit of nearly Rs. 63 crores against a surplus of Rs. 23 crores envisaged earlier. Likewise, during the coming year 1976-77, though the Railway Minister claims that the passenger traffic will grow by four per cent "other coaching traffic" by 5 per cent and originating freight traffic by as much as 12 million tonnes at the existing rate of fares and freights, the budgetary gap will mount to Rs. 78 crores.

In order to balance their books, the Railway Minister has chosen the easiest way out by clamping another surcharge of 5 or 10 per cent on all goods with a few exemptions. This move may yield a fair amount of money but it is doubtful whether it is the right way of going about it.

The road transport are quite competitive with the railways upto 500 kms. A charge of 10 per cent on "smalls" and 5 per cent on full wagon loads will definitely have the effect of diverting a good deal of goods traffic from trains to trucks. The Railways are piling up losses ever since 1964-65. The Railways Convention Committee has estimated that the debt to the general exchequer rose from Rs. 208 crores in 1973-74 to Rs. 380

crores by the end of 1974-75 and was expected to go up to Rs. 396 crores by March, 31, 1976.

The reasons for the deterioration of Railway finances during the last ten years are well-known stagnations of originating freight at 200 million tonnes, and a 40 per cent increase in the unprofitable passenger traffic. So, it is not enough in these circumstances merely to adopt the easier course of raising, year after year, freight rates and fares, in an attempt to balance the books. I have repeatedly stressed and again want to stress now that the problems that the Railways face cannot be set right with an accountant's approach.

The Railways are expecting to push up originating freight traffic to about 214 to 217 million tonnes in the current year. This is really higher than the budget estimate. But it is pertinent to remember that the huge investment of Rs. 1400 crores during the Fourth Plan was designed to create a carrying capacity of 265 million tonnes of originating freight traffic.

The present performance has barely reached the level arrived at in the beginning of the Plan period. Since then, more investment has gone to Railways. The plan outlay approved for the next year is Rs. 9281 crores. This provision is considered inadequate by the Railway Minister. But the target of originating freight traffic at 225 million tonnes in 1976-77 is still far short of the original Fourth Plan target. So the functional efficiency and financial viability of the Railways require a major reorganisation of the system. What is needed is a coordinated scheme of overall perspective transport planning.

Commenting on the steep deterioration in financial results of the Railways after the Third Plan, the Public Accounts Committee observes:

"It would appear that the massive investments made on diesel-

sation, electrification and modernisation of Railways over the years have instead of bringing about any improvement only added to the cost of Railway operations.

It is painful to observe that from 1968-69 to 1972-73, the net increase in the goods traffic in terms of originating tonnage was a mere 2.6 per cent against an increase of 29.4 per cent in earnings and 32.3 per cent in the working expenses. The growth rate on the Railways has thus been stagnant "

So, all efforts should be made to cut out available expenditure and attract more traffic to Railways by improving the service.

The Railway Convention Committee says:

"The Committee need hardly point out that the Railway planning has been unrealistic over the last two Plan periods in as much as while a heavy investment is augmenting, capacities were made according to the forecasts of freight traffic, there was a wide gap between the traffic forecasts and their actual materialisation. This is evident from the fact that while a heavy investment of Rs. 3,868 crores was made by the Railways in the Third and the Fourth Plans and the three inter-Plan years, the traffic materialisation has belied all expectations."

The Railways have incurred heavy losses during the past many years due to unsatisfactory foreign collaboration, agreements and faulty designs in the manufacture of electric locomotives and concrete sleepers

According to the annual report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, for the year 1972-73, the Railways are incurring losses due to various other causes, like, unusual trains cheap transportation of bamboo and timber and under-weightment of

wagon loads. The same report highlights the troubles the Railways are facing in its two major production units, the Chittaranjan Locomotives Works and Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi.

The report points out that full production has not been attained in the DLW though nearly a decade has elapsed since production started. The estimate for the Project envisaged an outturn of 307 diesel locomotives in five years time, by 1967. By 1966-67, however, only 116 broad-gauge diesel locomotives have been produced. There was a substantial shortfall by nearly 50 per cent of the installed capacity in the next three years also. As per the Project Report, 941 B. G. locomotives or equivalent should have been manufactured during 1963-64 to 1971-72. The actual outturn was, however, 427 B.G. and 80 M.G. locomotives.

The performance in Chittaranjan Locomotive Works is also depressing. The Railways entered into a collaboration agreement with a foreign consortium in 1962 for manufacture of A.C. freight type B.G. electric locomotives. Between December 1963 and October 1967, the Chittaranjan Locomotive Workshop delivered to South-Eastern Railways 82 locomotives and 16 sets of bogies with traction motors. Shortly after commissioning all these locomotives, each costing about Rs. 24 lakhs, they started developing a number of defects and had to be withdrawn from service from October 1964

Major repairs of and modifications to these locomotives had to be carried out, involving a total expenditure of Rs. 141.22 lakhs till November 1972—about 10 per cent of the cost of manufacture

No doubt the ICF in Madras at present has achieved the production level of 750 coaches per year, i.e., more than double its planned capacity. We should appreciate this and the employees in

[Shri Tha Kiruttinan]

the ICF should be congratulated for their effort. But the employees are not given any incentive or bonus for their effort; they are not even rewarded at least with a word of thanks by the Hon. Minister.

Several steps have been taken for improving the carrying capacity of coaches and wagons of the Railways. But they have not been processed with any real sense of urgency and the progress made so far is very slow. For example, although the design of the double decker coach was evolved by R.D.S.O. as long back as 1972-73, the order for manufacture of the proto-type was placed on the factory only in April 1974. As a result of this delay the proto-type of the coach will come out of the factory only by the end of 1976. Therefore, the efforts of the Railway Board in this direction should be result oriented and a time-bound programme should be chalked out so that the necessary improvement is achieved in the shortest possible time.

The delay in taking decisions does not speak well of a commercial organisation like the Railways. The Railway Board should finalise their decisions without any avoidable loss of time.

A fifteen year corporate plan covering the period 1974-75 to 1988-89 was under preparation by the Indian Railways to meet further future traffic requirements. A special unit had also been set up in the Railway Board for this purpose. This corporate plan proposed so many things. The plan has mentioned that utilisation of assets is very low, the budget has not performance oriented and the accounting not responsibility-based. It has also pointed out that the organisation of Railways is functioned and not system oriented. The statistical statements available, though voluminous, do not provide the required management information. It has suggested that costing studies for different passenger services should be undertaken to

make the fare structure rational and cost oriented.

The plan has emphasized that important passenger terminals have reached the saturation point and most metropolitan cities are particularly hard-hit because they are in the heart of the cities and are space bound. Terminals should be suitably designed to take longer train lengths to meet future requirements.

During the corporate plan period it is proposed to accelerate the pace of electrification and there should be no large-scale use of diesel traction. It is proposed to electrify about 8800 kilometres during this period. This step would help conserve about 8,00,000 tonnes of diesel oil from 1978-79. Procurements and replacements have been assessed at 1,446 diesel and 2672 electric locos.

The plan has also indicated that the studies would be undertaken about man-power management, particularly about category-wise requirements of staff, and these released due to technological changes and improved productivity would be retained for other suitable jobs. In these studies, cognizance would be taken of the need to improve the real wages, man-power etc and planning organisations would be set up in the Railway Board and at zonal and divisional levels. I don't know whether all these suggestions have been taken note of and whether the Railway Board have moved to implement all these plans. Setting up of a Railway Consultancy Corporation was thought of even in the year 1974. It was suggested to set up a Corporation to assist the developing countries in their development programmes. The competence of the Indian Railways in this regard has been acknowledged not only by the developing countries in which the Indian teams have undertaken consultancy work, but also by such authorities like the World Bank. Such a venture would be a concrete step in sharing the Indian technological know-

how for the development of African and Asian countries. It would also bring new sources of revenue to the Railways which is facing one of the worst years in its history. The Corporation would also help in boosting the export of railway hardware. But the Railways have taken such a long time to take a decision on this matter and I should appreciate the Railway Minister for having announced the decision at least now. But this should not stop with announcement like other things, it should also be expedited.

According to the Railway Board's report to the Railway Convention Committee the losses on account of social burdens for the last four years were Rs 169 crores in 1971-72, Rs 173 crores in 1972-73, Rs 277 crores in 1973-74 and Rs 282 crores in 1974-75. In other words they have increased by 68 per cent in three years. If losses by way of expenditure on account of welfare programmes and security of goods and passengers are not counted, the current social burden will be Rs 200 crores a year. This should be compared to the working expenses of Rs 1300 crores as estimated for 1975-76. Thus a little less than 14 per cent of the total expenditure goes to public welfare. This figure is very close to Rs 197.88 crores which is the dividend liability calculated by the Convention Committee.

The Committee has examined in detail how this problem is handled in other countries. Most foreign railways are bearing the social burden resulting from the operation of certain types of services, fare and freight policies and provision for staff welfare. They included losses arising from unremunerative though socially desirable operations, concessional fares and freight rates for certain specified categories of users and commodities.

The Committee also noted that the foreign railways received financial assistance from their Governments broadly to meet the following social

burdens: (1) losses from unremunerative passenger services operated in public interest e.g., in Britain, France and Canada, and on short distance traffic e.g., in Germany; (2) losses from charging uneconomic fares and freight rates in line with Government's policy e.g., in Britain, Germany and France; (3) cost of operation and maintenance of crossings, e.g., in Germany. In addition some of the foreign railways receive compensation in a number of other forms like subsidy for payment of interest as in the case of German and Japanese railways, writing down of capital liability, as in the case of British railways, payment of local taxes at reduced rates as in the case of Japanese and West German railways, and subsidies to cover revenue deficits as in the case of Japanese, German and British railways. Therefore, following the pattern of other countries, India has two choices. Government can either give relief from dividend liability or compensate the Railways for operating unremunerative lines and services.

Since the Railways have been incurring losses continuously for ten years, immediate steps should be taken to restore their financial viability. For this I suggest, Parliament will have to write off the capital investment of Rs 5000 crores to the Railways.

The Railway Convention Committee has taken to task the railway administration for overcrowding and inhuman conditions of travel in the case of new second class passengers.

In its 5th report for 1973 the Committee has said:

While the Railways are not in a position to ensure a seat to a third class passenger and for any distance at a reasonable short notice, if not on demand the provisions of facilities for the more affluent sections of society by way of air-conditioned trains, coaches is out of tune with the declared objective of establishment of socialistic society."

[Shri Tha Kiruttinan]

As the Committee has pointed out, 87 per cent of the total passenger earnings come from the second class passengers and the vast majority gets a raw deal at the hands of the Administration. But the minority of 05 per cent belonging to the affluent sections of the society, travelling by air-conditioned and first class coaches are assured of all facilities with the staff also obligingly attending to their needs and comforts. As the Committee has said, there is a great need for the policies of the Railway Administration to be mass-oriented. It is not by mere conversion of the third class into second class with the help of the brush, that the public can be fooled into believing that the socialistic objective is being pursued with vigour. The Railway Ministry has only been indulging in such gimmicks with no thought spared for really improving the conditions of the mass of passengers.

Now I want to say something about the Southern Railway. The Southern Railway has a long way to go in meeting the growing demands for transport in the area. Southern Railway covers four States. Tamil Nadu and Kerala fully and Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh partly. To keep pace with the planning and growth patterns of the area, the Railways have to develop facilities in many spheres.

It is said that electrification work between Tiruvallur and Madras and Gudur and Madras is being executed, but no tangible results have been achieved. The new broadgauge line sanctioned between Karur and Dindigal, and a parallel B. G line from Dindigal—Madurai, to Tuticorin and Maniyachi to Tirunelveli has not been cared for by the Railway Ministry. The construction of broadgauge line from Tirunelveli to Trivandrum and a branch line from Nagarkoil to Kanyakumari is not getting adequate finance from the Railways and the work has been delayed and the cost is being allowed to increase exorbitantly.

Now, I want to say something about the employees. Some time back, the Minister for Railways announced in his inaugural address to a seminar on "Railwaymen's role in National Emergency" sponsored by N.F.I.R.; that the question of workers' participation in the management of the Railways was under active consideration of the Government. He also said that the workers' participation in the administration was as much necessary for the smooth running of the Railways as public cooperation, but he has said nothing about this in his budget speech.

Regarding rail-road coordination, there has been time and again references to rail-road coordination, but nothing substantial has been done to remove the present wasteful competition between the Railways and Road Transport. It would be necessary to recapture the high-rated traffic by a commercially oriented approach. This would mean ensuring better customer service, quick settlement of claims, quicker movement of goods and prevention of pilferage. This year also, the budget has provided rupees 10 crores for road transport.

If the additions to the capital are not made with a view to ensuring overall remunerativeness, the deficit may grow. Therefore, the investment proposals should be thoroughly scrutinised so as not to accentuate the difficult financial position of the Railways.

About Rs. 26 crores have been invested by the Railways in various State Transport Corporations previously with a view to regulate rail-road coordination. Even though the Railways are getting adequate returns on their investments, in the form of fixed rate of interest, the aim of rail-road co-ordination has not been achieved. The basic reasons for this is that the representation of the Railway Board on the Boards of Directors of the transport undertakings is not effective enough.

The Public Accounts Committee has also recommended that the Railway Board should in concert with the Ministry of Transport and State Governments review the position to devise methods for making the railways' participation more effective.

With these words, I conclude.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** In view of the large number of names from the Congress Party, I have been requested to allow to each speaker only ten minutes. I hope they will bear it in mind and co-operate. Shri Goswami.

**SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI (Gauhati):** I associate myself with my other friends in congratulating Shri Tripathiji and his colleague, Mr. Qureshi who deserve congratulations mainly on three counts: firstly, for making an allround improvement in the efficiency of the railways, particularly, after the emergency, secondly for presenting a much healthier budget this year and thirdly, for sparing the common man from a further rise in either the freight or the fare. It cannot be denied that if there is any one department where there has been a marked improvement after emergency which is perceptible to the common man, it is the railways.

I am a frequent traveller by rail and whereas previously when I came from Assam, I had to wait for two hours outside the main signal of the railway station as the train could not get in for nonavailability of a platform as the train always used to come late, but nowadays we have a different experience because the train comes half an hour early, it is detained at the outer signal. So, there is a definite improvement in the running of the railways. Then there is the easy availability of berths, thanks also to the initiative of Mr. Qureshi who has undertaken a number of raids on trains. In fact, once I was coming in Assam Mail and there was a raid and immediately persons who were occupying berths unauthorisedly immedi-

ately started asking whether Mr. Qureshi had come? It appears Mr. Qureshi's name has become synonymous with raids for unauthorised travels.

It is also a heartening factor to note that there has been a great improvement in the freight and passenger traffic and in the last few months both are ahead of Budget forecasts and as the Minister has said, the revenue earning freight traffic has reached an all-time high in the railway history. The budget has also thrown up the prospects of the railways coming out of the tunnel and yielding a surplus of Rs. 89.32 crores but, unfortunately, because of reasons beyond control on account of the five additional instalments of DA and then the increase in the fuel bill, we have to end up with a deficit of about Rs. 62.81 crores. I think in this context the railways shall have to consider very deeply about improvement of its finance. As the time will not permit me to do so and as my other friends have dealt with it, I will not go deeply into it.

One thing which I want to draw the attention of the Minister is to-day the wage bill accounts for 82 per cent, I am told, of the railway economy. Something shall have to be done in this respect. Secondly, the bill on compensation is very heavy. Last year the budget statistics showed that because of thefts and pilferages, etc., we had to give Rs. 14.65 crores. It amounts to 1.5 per cent of the gross earnings. This amount, again, to a certain extent, is misleading. Last year, altogether there was a total of 6,90,678 claims. But the budgetary figures do not take in to account the outstanding cases numbering 1,41,829. If these claims are taken into account I think the total amount that Railways shall have to pay will be more than Rs. 17 crores and the enormity of the sum can be realised from the fact that last year for new lines and railway development the amount earmarked was only Rs. 17.52 crores. That means that the amount we have earmarked for new railway lines and



[Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami]

development is almost the same as the amount we are paying for thefts, pilferage, etc. These thefts and pilferages have got repercussions, in other respects. Because of thefts, because of pilferages, because of loss, because of these damages, persons are not willing to send their goods by railways. We have got therefore a parallel road transport system operating, which is growing in the north-eastern region for example. Large quantities of goods traffic are being carried on by these motor traffic and trucks. This affects the railway economy adversely in many fields. Therefore, a time has come when the Railway Ministry shall have to go into the problem and see how we can cut down the expenses on compensation. I feel that a Committee should go into these aspects.

From the Annual Report and Accounts for 1974-75 it appears that there is an increase in the number of cases registered in this respect. The number of cases registered in 1974-75 was 32,660. There is an increase of 19,000 cases in this period over the corresponding period of 1973-74. There is an increase of Rs. 151.3 lakhs in respect of value of properties stolen. Similarly there is all round-increase in other respects including number of persons arrested, and the figure is 27,122. We have to seriously look into the matter and see how to remedy the situation. The people travelling by the railways have been subjected in recent months to a large number of cases of robbery and dacoity. In the initial period after the proclamation of emergency and soon after that, there was lot of improvement in certain respects but soon after that we have found a sense of complacency. We have been told certain instances from which it would appear that the railway employees have gone back to their old ways, to their old tricks and even today the newspapers carry a news item of a marriage party headed by a railway employee himself going from one place to another without tickets. The Railways shall have to be careful to

avoid any feeling of complacency and must keep a tight reign over its affairs. Now I come to my own area. The metre gauge has to be changed to broad gauge line from New Bongaigaon to Gauhati. The total cost is expected to be about Rs. 30 crores. The budget makes provision of only Rs. 2 crores this year. At this rate it cannot be completed even in 15 years. One does not know how long one has to wait. Instead of allocating money in terms of one crore or two crores, and this matter going on for years and years, we should fix some time limit and some priority to be given so that the areas which deserve preferential treatment may not have to suffer in the matter of development of those lines.

The Public Accounts Committee also, in one of its Reports, has said that these are some of the important lines because there is lot of potential for growth. The Railway Ministry should impress this upon the Finance Ministry and the Planning Commission for more allocation of funds for development of backward and hilly regions. The amount earmarked for purposes of development of the order of Rs. 330 crores would be only 15 per cent of the total amount originally envisaged. There is then the general problem confronting the whole of the north-eastern region. We have told this and we have also written times without number that there should be a coordinated programme for the development of hilly regions in this respect. Here I would like to refer to the 171st Report of the Public Accounts Committee. It says:

"The expansion of railways in the sphere of construction of new railway lines has been far from uniform throughout the country during the last 25 years with the result that certain hilly, backward and underdeveloped regions and States have been totally neglected while certain areas have been given some consideration. It is seen that in some States such as Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mami-

pur, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Tripura and other backward States, there has been practically no construction or addition to route kilometrage during the last 20 years or it has been only negligible.

"There had been no clear-cut policy followed by the Railway Board and the Planning Commission in regard to construction of new railway lines although the Planning Commission have extended some concessions to hilly, backward and under-developed areas..."

The Report has further gone on to say:

"The Committee are strongly of the view that for the opening up of areas in hilly, backward and undeveloped regions the provision of transportation infrastructure in the form of railway lines must be made on a high priority basis as they have no doubt that the development of these areas will automatically follow once the transportation infrastructure is developed. The Committee also feel that the regional imbalances in the economic development, which have tended to become more accentuated over the years are in a large measure attributable to the lack of transportation facilities in these hilly, backward and undeveloped regions."

In fact, the Committee want so far as to say that the fifteen new lines on which construction work was inaugurated during the last five years should be taken up and completed very expeditiously.

I personally feel that this House should have a separate occasion to discuss about the policy and the programme that the Railways should take up in regard to the development of the hilly and backward regions which lack in infrastructure of transport and communication. If we ask for industries, we have been told that industries cannot come up because there is no means of communication. When

we ask for communication, we are told that we cannot have communications there because there is no infrastructure to start the communication. The Ministry must provide avenues to get out of this vicious circle. In fact in Meghalaya we have strong mineral deposits including coal deposit. The present fuel policy of the Government is for substituting petrol by coal.

This is not possible without the creation of an infrastructure. I feel that the Railways which have already surveyed this line in Meghalaya region should go ahead with the construction of the line. As my time is short, I would touch only the three points in one minute. In the Gauhati Mail, all the coaches are extremely in a dilapidated condition. Kindly do something about it. My second point is for the dieselisation of the Gauhati Mail and the other point is about a lot of demand that is coming from my constituency from the people of Assam that there should be one train which should connect the North-Eastern region with the South because a lot of passengers go from the Eastern region to the South and they are undertaking a very circuitous route. I think you should consider very seriously about it. I hope that the Railway Ministry would be able to persuade the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry to provide some additional funds for the purpose of development of hilly region and they will go ahead expeditiously with the construction of those lines the survey of which has already been completed, particularly the line in Meghalaya, the line in which I am interested that of Pancharathna and Joghigopa through the South Bank of the river Brahmaputra.

**SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY** (Naigonda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Railway Budget of 1976-77 which has been presented by the hon. Minister of Railways in this House on the 10th of this month. At the outset, I heartily congratulate the Railway Minister for not enhancing any passenger fare during this year.



[Shri K. Ramakrishna Reddy]

In this connection, our beloved Prime Minister had inaugurated the Bibinagar-Nadikuda Railway line in Andhra Pradesh two years back but the progress of the Project is very nominal. Last year only Rs 55 lakhs had been provided for this Project. This year only Rs. 30 lakhs have been provided. This shows this nominal amount has no comparison to the cost of the estimated project of more than Rs 13 crores. The then Railway Minister, Shri L. N. Mishra at the time of inauguration, had announced that this Project would be completed within three or four years. At this rate of funds are to be allotted, I am afraid, even in ten years' time this line is not going to be completed. I hope the Railway Minister will pay his personal attention and make at least a provision of Rs. 3.50 crores for every year to meet this estimated cost of Rs. 13 crores.

I am unable to understand why the Railway Ministry won't be able to complete the project within the prescribed time. I think they want to delay it further which will result in adverse conditions. As the people of Andhra Pradesh have high aspirations on this project, particularly, in the Nagarjunasagar area, may I urge on the hon. Railway Minister to kindly consider this issue sympathetically and see that the Bibinagar-Nadikuda Railway line is completed as scheduled, with the allotment of at least Rs. 3.50 crores every year?

Now I would like to bring to the kind notice of the House about the electrification of Vijayawada-Gudur section. This is a very important section between Vijayawada and Madras for which the Government of India sanctioned an amount of Rs. 19 crores. As against the total sanction, the expenditure on this project is likely to be of the order of Rs 8½ crores till the end of this year. It may thus be seen that more than 50 per cent of work is yet to be completed. But only Rs. 3-1/2 crores has been made available in this Budget which will not be suffi-

ent to complete the work. May I point out that both in the case of Bibinagar-Nadikuda Railway line and electrification of Vijayawada-Gudur section Railway line, the amount provided in these projects are very meagre as compared to the actual requirements. I am rather pained to say that the Railway Ministry seems to be showing a stepmotherly treatment towards Andhra Pradesh.

With a view to providing quick transport facilities between Delhi and the State Capitals, the Railway Ministry had introduced Rajdhani Expresses to Bombay and Calcutta. Though Hyderabad, the capital of Andhra Pradesh is considered to be a very important link between the North and South, no such Rajdhani Express has been proposed in spite of the fact that the then Railway Minister promised to do so. I, therefore, humbly request the Hon'ble Minister for Railways, to kindly consider the introduction of a **Rajdhani Express** to Hyderabad or Secunderabad. I hope the Hon'ble Minister will make an announcement in this regard during his reply to the Budget.

Another point which I would like to stress is electrification and dieselisation of trains. In the South Central Railway, Dakshin Express and one or two other trains have been dieselised. This needs further increase to speed up the trains and to increase the efficiency of traffic transportation. I urge the Railway Minister to dieselise or electrify at least 25 per cent of the trains during this year of South Central Railway.

I would like to reiterate my earlier demand of constituting a separate Railway Service Commission at Secunderabad which is the Headquarters of South Central Railway.

It is learnt that the existing dining cars attached to various trains are likely to be abolished at the earliest. I think the present dining car system is necessary to continue. If it is abolished the fresh food will not only not be available to the passengers but will also deteriorate and affect health of the passengers.

I have made a few suggestions with regard to the current year's Budget. The suggestions made by me will be considered and conceded in the best interest of Railway Administration. With these suggestions I support the Budget proposals.

**SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY** (Kendrapara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I may be pardoned for saying that punctuality in running trains is neither an indicator of the health of the nation nor of the railways. One is painfully reminded of Mussolini of Italy who had been running his trains very punctually to impress upon the people the beneficial nature of his dictatorial regime. Sir, if the punctuality could have been brought about not through fear but out of the free volition, out of discipline and out of better management of the railways then certainly it would have been a matter for facilitations.

15 hrs.

While I do not minimise the great effort that is being put by the Railways to run the trains punctually, certainly do not concede it as a plus point in their favour, because of the fact that it is only the emergency that has helped them to bring themselves out of the morass. Similarly, the hon. Minister was congratulated not only by his senior colleagues but also by many members of the House after presenting his Budget because he had not increased the passenger fares. I ask the hon. Minister in all seriousness: did not the increase in passenger fares reach a point of counter-productiveness? After having hiked the fare without commensurate passenger con-

venience twice during last year, was there any scope for further enhancing it?

Look at the AC coaches. These coaches are now going vacant. There is very little occupancy. The occupancy will be less than 20 per cent. Because you have hiked the ACC fare to more than the air fare, who would offer for travelling in these AC coaches? In that context, I was submitting that the increase in passenger fare had already reached a point beyond which had it been increased, it would have become counter-productive. Therefore, I am in no mood to congratulate the Ministry for not having enhanced the passenger fare, for I find commercially there is absolutely no merit in it.

**DR. KAILAS** (Bombay South): What about ordinary first class and second class? They are over-full. You are talking of air-conditioned first class coaches only.

**SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY**: My hon. friend did not listen to what I was saying. I said, after having hiked the railway fare twice last year....

**DR. KAILAS**: Still the fares are the lowest in the world.

**SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY**: Lowest in the world? I think our understanding is also the lowest in the world. Can we compare ourselves with Japan where they refund the entire money if the train runs one minute late? So let us not make such comparisons. We are considering our own situation within the parameters of the circumstances available here. Why talk of foreign countries?

The hon. Minister being a scholar in Sanskrit is a great coiner of phrases. Last year, the House will recollect, in a very picturesque manner he had described the Railways being at the end of the tunnel and we were promised that the railways would emerge out of the tunnel, would steam out of the tunnel, would steam out of the tunnel, with a surplus of Rs. 23 crores. That became a very popular phrase. But see how it ended. In

[Shri Surendra Mohanty]

spite of all your emergency, in spite of your everything, in spite of the melodramatic checking and-raiding of trains by Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi — I do not minimise the sincerity of the effort; I am only referring to its melodramatic character; why should a Minister equate himself with the staff and do a work which can be done by any railway staff, if they are honest? It ended in a deficit of Rs. 62.81 crores. Similarly for 1976-77 budget also, he has coined another admirable phrase; he says: I have hope and confidence of a new image of the railways emerging from the mists of the past. He is able to see the vision of a presentable image but I am sorry to say that the budget that he has presented will not present a happy image. He has spared the passengers but he has hit at their belly, at their pockets. Look at the freight. Some spokesman of the Railway Board says: we have spared 35 per cent of the daily necessities of the people from the increased freight rates. Freight rates have been increased on commodities which I shall presently mention and let the House decide what impact it will have on the consumer living index. For instance, charcoal and firewood. Since the Ministers perhaps use gas, they do not know the proportion it constitutes in the domestic budget of a middle-class or lower middle-class family. The other commodities are: sugarcane, vegetables, fruits, bleaching powder, soap, condensed milk, raw tobacco, groceries, etc. Even bidis have not been spared by Panditji. I do not know what is coming this afternoon and whether it will fall on cigarettes also. Cigarette is always gharkhi murga. Now, Panditji in his railway budget this time has thought of imposing or increasing the freight even on bidis. Being an impartial umpire of this House, I ask you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, whether this presents a very presentable image of the railways. I have got my own doubts about it.

Coming to the new railway lines, I do not know why the Railway Ministry

takes backward steps for a ride, always. Banspani-Jakhpura railway was primarily conceived to exploit the vast mineral resources that were available in that area; its length is 176 km and after a lot of persuasion the Railway Ministry sanctioned Rs. 39 crores for the completion of the project. Last year only one lakh had been provided as a token and even that one lakh could not be spent; only Rs. 80,000 had been spent and Rs. 10,000 was surrendered. This year a crore had been provided and I am sure Rs. 99 lakhs will be surrendered. Why are they taking these backward steps for this kind of ride? It is not from the parochial point of view of Orissa that I am saying this. It is extremely important from the point of view of the nation's economy as a whole. I am sorry to say that the Railway Ministry to keep satisfied all the regions doles out this kind of miserly amounts and makes provision in the budget, for schemes which it never ultimately implements. What about the Cuttack-Paradip railway line? This year's budget has provided Rs. 1.20 crores for the completion of the railway line. Since it is in my constituency, I ask the hon. Minister: how long will you take to complete it? Sir, 1.20 crores have been provided for Cuttack-Paradeep railway link. I am sorry to say today only a goods train crawls over. I think, at a rate of 13 kilometres per hour and the railway line is not ready for passenger traffic. Paradeep being a busy port, Cuttack being a busy city and the line passing through the densest and the busiest area of the district, while the people are looking forward that Cuttack-Paradeep link will be opened for passenger traffic, the Railway Ministry has been limping.

Sir, now, what is this budget? Is it a deficit budget or a surplus budget? Since the day it has been presented, this has been baffling me. I have been thinking over it.

AN HON. MEMBER: Please go through it again.

**SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY** I am going through it again. As Mr Hanumanthaiya said, it is an accounting and it is not counting. It is all the gimmickry in accountancy.

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI)** Counting or accounting it is a surplus budget.

**SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY** It would have been a deficit budget, a deficit amounting to Rs 78.10 crores had you not enhanced the freights. Therefore as it is, unless your operation costs are going up for which no satisfactory reason has been given there should not have been this amount of deficit that is Rs 78.10 crores. Now Sir the plea the Hon. Minister takes the Railway Board takes is that there were some incalculable elements which they had not taken into consideration. Sir preparing a budget is not writing a poetry or fiction. While preparing a budget every aspect of the matter has to be taken into consideration. But the Railway Ministry or the Railway Board is a mephistopheles and the Railway Minister is always Dr Faust and what it whispers becomes a gospel truth for the Railway Minister. And it is the Railway Board which always deliberately tries to underplay tries to present a situation in a more acceptable light and always hides skeletons in the cupboard which are revealed in the next year's budget. Sir there may be some incalculable factors. But was the payment of arrears of five instalments of D.A. to the Railway employees incalculable? Why was it incalculable? I have got the liberty to ask why? Because the Government was committed to pay the arrears of the five instalments of the D.A. why last year's budget has not taken this fact into account? The Government has simply taken the House and the country for a ride and then that we are presenting a surplus budget we are at the end of the tunnel and we will produce a surplus of Rs 230 crores.

**SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI** You can never understand it, I hope.

**SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY** Sir, I cannot help the poverty of my understanding. But even as a popular Minister, it is your duty and your pleasure to convince me and not dismiss what I am saying.

**SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI** That will be done but when one is not prepared to be convinced, how can anyone convince him?

**SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY** Sir, I was saying that this explanation that has been offered that there were some incalculable factors which could not have been taken into account has, according to me, no merit. Let me not be misunderstood that I am minimising the wonderful work that the Railway Minister and his able deputies have been doing. But I feel their best can always be better. My only grievance is that instead of taking the Parliament into confidence the railway budget tries to present a picture which is unrealistic.

Lastly I invite the hon. minister to travel with me once even in the deluxe train in the air-conditioned class. The beddings which are provided on rent are stinking. They used to give glass tumblers before. Now these have been removed and you find some greasy measly plastic tumblers from which the people after paying that fare are asked to drink water. Passenger amenities are going down day by day. The railway waiting rooms are a veritable hell. In spite of all that is being said and done in spite of the best effort of the minister as I said earlier his best can always be better and he should look to the passenger amenities more than what the Railway Board is affording so far.

**श्री कृष्णचन्द पांडे (खरौलाबाद)**

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय माननीय रेल मन्त्री जी ने 1976-77 का जो गेतिह रिक्त रकम बजट और समाजवादी रेलवे बजट इस स्दन मे पेश किया है उसके लिए मैं आप्र प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ। अभी हमारे पर्व बवता श्री मोहनजी साहब ने कहा कि आज जो रेलग दिया

[कृष्ण गन्धर्व]

समय से आ रही हैं वह मुसोलिनी के डर के नाते आ रही हैं। बाज गाड़ियां जब समय से से आने लगी हैं तो मोहन्ती साहब इस हिन्दुस्तान में मुसोलिनी को ले आए जिस हिन्दुस्तान में मुसोलिनी का कोई इतिहास नहीं, जो हिन्दुस्तान, जैसा उसका इतिहास है, हमेशा मुसोलिनी का विरोध करता रहा। इस बजट पर मोहन्ती साहब को आलोचना करने का कोई मौका नहीं मिला तो उन्होंने मुसोलिनी को यहां ला दिया। मुझे खेद है कि रेलवे में जो अनुशासन आज आया है उसकी उनको प्रशंसा करनी चाहिए थी लेकिन वह न करके उन्होंने इस तरह की बात की।

आज आप जनते हैं ईंधन का दाम कितना बढ़ा है। उस के बावजूद भी रेलवे ने 8 करोड़ 98 लाख रुपये की बचत की और यात्रियों को जो सुविधाएं पहले नहीं मिल पाती थीं, वह मिल रही हैं गड़ियां दो दो तीन तीन घंटे लेट आया करती थीं, आज वही गड़ियां हैं, वहां इंजिन हैं, वही चलाने वाले ड्राइवर हैं लेकिन वह गड़ियां आज समय से पहले आ रही हैं और जो लोग ऐसे थे भूले भटके लेट आने की जिनकी आदत पड़ी हुई थी उनकी गड़ियां छूट भी जाती हैं। मोहन्ती साहब ने कहा कि कुरेशी साहब एक नाटक कर रहे हैं। रेलवे में जो लोग बिना किराया दिए बिना टिकट चला करते थे उनकी जब पकड़ धकड़ी शुरू हुई तो हमको मालूम होता है कि उसमें उन्होंने मोहन्ती जी के कुछ दोस्तों को भी पकड़ लिया, इसलिए उनको दुख है। मैं कुरेशी साहब से अपील करना चाहता हूं आपके माध्यम से कि इनके दोस्तों के ऊपर जरा खयाल करें।

अब मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। इस देश के युवक नेता संजय गांधी जी ने एक बहुत ही अच्छा सुझाव दिया है और देश के नौजवानों का आह्वान किया है। उन्होंने कहा है कि वृक्षारोपण किया जाय। रेलवे लाइन के पास में उसके अगल बगल जो जमीन है

जो बेकार पड़ी हुई है, वहां रेल मन्त्री जी से निवेदन है कि उस जमीन पर कुछ लगाए जा सकते हैं और और उनका उपयोग किया जा सकता है। नये नये पेड़ों को लगा कर फलों को जो विदेशों में भेजा जा सकता है।

इतना ही नहीं, हम लोग पहले चिल्लाया करते थे इसी सदन में कि हमारे यहां गाड़ी रोक दी जाये लेकिन कोई बात नहीं होती थी। रेल मन्त्री जी ने इस साल और 1975 में, आपको याद होगा 42 नयी रेल गाड़ियों को चलाया और इस वर्ष भी 14 नयी रेल गाड़ियां चलाई गईं। चार रेलों को और ज्यादा दूरी तक बढ़ाया गया है। यह प्रशंसा के कार्य हैं, इसके लिए मैं मन्त्री जी की प्रशंसा करना चाहता हूं। कुछ लोगों की तो आदत बनी हुई है आलोचना करने की, कह रहे हैं हमारी समझ में नहीं आता रेलवे बजट में क्या घटाया बढ़ाया गया है। इनको इस बात को समझना चाहिये।

बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत बड़े उपयोगी कार्य हुए हैं। हमारे यहां एप्रेंटिसज की भर्ती लगभग 6 हजार होती थी जिसको अब दुगुना कर दिया गया है। जो नौजवान इंजीनियर बेरोजगार होकर इधर उधर भटकते थे उनके लिये अब सारे ठेकेदारों को निर्देश दिया गया है रेल मन्त्री के द्वारा कि उनको काम दें और आज सारे देश में उनको काम मिल रहा है। इतना ही नहीं, जो अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के नौजवान लोग बेकार थे उनको अधिक से अधिक संख्या में रेलवे में नौकरी देने की कोशिश की जा रही है। इतना ही नहीं, जो मार्टिनारिटीज के लोग हैं उनको भी अधिक से अधिक सेवा के अवसर देने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। रेलवे में अभी तक महन्ती जी को जो कष्ट रहा होगा, जो खान पान की सामग्री दोषपूर्ण रहती थी उसके स्थान पर आज रेलवे में स्वास्थ्यपूर्ण खाने की चीजें मिल रही हैं जिसकी हम यहां पर प्रशंसा करना चाहते हैं।

आपको याद होगा इसी सदन में 1974 में राष्ट्र किरोधी तत्वों ने जिस तरह से देश की नुकसान पहुंचाने की कोशिश की वही कारण है कि आज हमारी रेलवे अधिक लाभ नहीं उठा पाई फिर भी रेलवे का बजट वचत का बजट है।

राष्ट्र भाषा के लिए भी रेलवे में बहुत अच्छा कार्य हो रहा है। जो केवल अंग्रेजी में ही स्टेशनों पर चार्ट दिखाई देते थे आज अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी दोनों में लगाए जाते हैं। कन्या कुमारी में लेकर कश्मीर तक रेलवे में इसका अच्छी तरह से परिपालन किया जा रहा है। मैं इस बात की यहाँ पर प्रशंसा करना चाहता हूँ।

अब मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की कुछ समस्याओं को लेकर मंत्री जी से कुछ अपील करना चाहता हूँ। गोरखपुर में बाराबंकी की जो नयी लाइन बन रही है उसका काम इतनी मन्द गति से चल रहा है कि कुछ समय में नहीं आता। मैं रेल मंत्री जी से अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी तरफ ध्यान दिया जाये। वहाँ पर मारे कर्मचारी और लेबर जा है वह बेरोजगार हो गए हैं। मुझे आशा है मंत्री जी उसकी तरफ ध्यान देंगे।

एक सबसे महत्वपूर्ण चीज यह है कि रेलवे ऐक्ट 1890 का बना हुआ है। वह उस समय बना था जब देश में अंग्रेजों का शासन था। अभी तक उसमें किसी प्रकार का कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है। अब वह समय आ गया है जब इस ऐक्ट में पूर्णरूपेण परिवर्तन किया जाये और उसका इस देश की जनता की मांग के अनुरूप बनाया जाये। ऐसा करने से बहुत ही कल्याण होगा और रेलवे बजट में बहुत सुधार आयेगा।

अब मैं, मान्यवर, एक महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव देकर बैठना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि महानगरो के लिये बड़ी बड़ी रेलवे लाइनों की

योजनाएँ बन रही हैं, उनको जमीन के नीचे बिछाने के कार्यक्रम हैं तथा इसके लिये कुछ बजट भी एलाट कर दिया गया है, लेकिन पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों के लिये कोई काम नहीं हो रहा है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि अभी भी समय है, इन महानगरो की ओर न जाकर, उन पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों की ओर चले, जहाँ के गरीब मजदूर और गरीब किसान, जहाँ के बेरोजगार नौजवान आप से आशा लगाये बैठे हैं कि हमारे पिछड़े क्षेत्र में भी अब कुछ काम होगा। परन्तु मुझे खेद है कि उधर कोई काम नहीं हो रहा है। इन महानगरो के लिये जो दस करोड़ रुपया एलाट किया गया है, वह तो अधिकांशियों के वेतन में ही चला जायेगा, जब कि हमारे क्षेत्र में जो नई लाइन बन रही है, जिसका उद्घाटन हमारी राष्ट्र नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी ने किया था, उसकी प्रगति बहुत मन्द है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह काम समय में पूरा किया जाय।

नागल-तलवाड़ा रेलवे लाइन के लिये हमारे मसद् सदस्य श्री पाराशर जी ने बहुत प्रयास किया है। उस पर काम जल्दी में जल्दी शुरू हो गेमी मेरी अपील है।

\*SHRI R. N. BARMAN (Balurghat). Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while rising to speak on the Railway Budget I will first than the hon. Railway Minister for sparing the railway passengers from a hike in railway fare. He has correctly tried to meet the shortfall in the budget through a hike in freight charges. The Railway passengers would surely thank the Minister for this relief because in 1974-75 there was a hike in railways fares twice in the year. At that time the common people were heard saying that the railway employees go on strike and demand more dearness allowance for that the masses have to suffer which is very unfair. This year at least they will not be able to complain about it. In this year's budget there are many good points and

\*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.



Gen. Dir.

Gen. Dir.

[Shri R. N. Harman]

innovations have been affected for example, the number of persons to be admitted in the apprentice schemes have been doubled. A new insurance scheme, have been introduced for the benefit of the railway employees. Trains are running on time. ticketless travelling has been checked to a considerable extent and as a result railway revenues have gone up. I will not go in details in this respect because many other speakers have mentioned them. I will confine my speech to a few points only.

First I will speak about new line. In the budget proposals I find that out of 392.81 crores only Rs. 17.52 crores have been allocated for the annual plan 1975-76 in respect of new lines and for reconstruction of dismantled lines. That means only 6 per cent of the budget provisions have been allocated for this purpose, and for new lines alone, this figure will further go down to 3 per cent only. Of course the hon. Minister has said that he will approach to the Planning Commission for more funds and if that is available then he will reconsider about new lines. Let us assume that more funds will not be available and as a result of that we will not be able to do anything for providing new lines during 1976-77 in the present situation. Only a few days ago, in reply to a question, Dr. Dhillon stated that no new national high ways will be constructed and even the half completed high ways also will not be completed for want of funds. Therefore, we are faced with the situation where we will neither get any new national high

ways nor we will get any new railway lines for want of funds. This will further mean that those parts of our country which are already forward and progressing will stand to benefit more and like all other times the backward and hilly areas will remain neglected this time also. If this policy is followed year after year what will happen to the people of backward areas? I will like to remind this House that these backward areas are mostly inhabited by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. If we do not change our attitude towards these unfortunate people we will not be able to do anything for their betterment and they will remain backward for ever. I will therefore request in the 5th Five Year Plan all the new railway lines that are to be constructed must be in the backward areas specially in those areas which are inhabited by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people. I will like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister, particularly to one issue which I have been mentioning and demanding for the last 5 years continuously. Some progress, of course, have been made in this respect. Sir, Balurghat is the district headquarter of West Dinajpur district, I think this is the only district headquarter in our country which is not connected by railway. The people of this area have been demanding for railway link between Balurghat and Malda via Gajal. Techno-economic survey has already been conducted and this line was found very necessary for the progress of this area. But it was said no funds were available. I took up this matter with all the earlier Railway Ministers like Shri Hanumanthiah, Shri T. A. Pai, Shri Mishra and I have also written to the present Minister Shri Tripathi. Shri Tripathi replied to my letter on 24th February, 1976, I will quote a few lines from his reply "As you are aware the Railways have already included this project in the list of lines proposed to be taken in the 5th Five Year Plan for the development of backward areas. Planning Commis-

sion have been addressed for making available additional funds for taking up this project for the development of backward northern areas of West Bengal." I will request the hon. Minister to kindly see that adequate funds are allocated for this Balurghat Malda line in the 5th Plan and work on this line is actually taken up. It is not enough if this line is included in the 5th Plan and left there. I will again request that when funds are available at least, this line may be given priority, otherwise grave injustice will be done to the people of this area who have been voicing this demand for the last 27 years. As I have already stated this area is mostly inhabited by people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and they should not be made to think, although the Government always speaks about bettering the lot of these backward people yet nothing is done in practice. They are totally forgotten when the time comes for action.

I will mention two other points before I conclude. As a result of the hike in railway freight the price of cement, iron and petroleum products are likely to go up. I will only request the Minister to see that the price of kerosene does not go up as a result of this increase in freight rates because kerosene is mostly used by the poorer classes and by those living below the poverty line. We have a duty towards these people let us not forget it.

Sir, the instances of thefts and dacoities on the Railways are going up. Something should be done soon to remedy this situation. So far only males were indulging in these petty things on the railways but recently the number of female thieves is also increasing. In the three-tier sleeper coaches there is normally a cabin for ladies only, in this cabin women get in during the night in the garb of bonafide passengers and they decamp with the belongings of genuine pas-

sengers at some opportune moment. The conductors attached to these coaches disclaim any responsibility in this respect, this should be looked into.

Many things have been said earlier about railway protection force. About Rs. 14 crores are spent every year for maintaining this RPF, and at the same time Government have to pay another Rs. 18 crores as compensation for thefts and pilferage. If this is the situation then what is the utility of this railway protection force? This can as well be disbanded that will atleast save Rs. 14 crores annually which is spent on maintaining them. There is no coordination between the RPF and GRP not only that many times it has been seen that they are in collusion with railway thieves. During the last two years many cases have been reported to the press where miscreants have robbed the passengers after stopping the train and many a time railway passengers were even shot dead. But those trains were escorted by RPF personnel. How is it possible? Either the R.P.F. personnel ran away from the spot or they did not take any action against such miscreants being in collusion with them. When every thing was over and the poor railway passengers were looted or killed then some inquiry was instituted and the RPF men might have been suspended and reinstated after some time. But the railway passengers were ruined. Either you introduce some insurance scheme whereby such aggrieved passengers may be compensated, you can also provide micro-wave telephone on the local and passenger trains which operate in the dacoity prone areas. Thereby it will be possible to spread the news of such dacoities in the surrounding areas instantly and it will be possible to apprehend the culprits. If the RPF cannot provide any security to the life and property of the railway passengers then there is no justification in maintaining them.



[Shri R N Barman]

In the end I will draw the attention of the Minister to the tragic railway accident at Bombay last month wherein hundreds of people lost their lives. It is assumed that accident was caused by a fault in the electrical system of that train. Sir, in Calcutta also thousands of passengers travel daily in the local electric trains. For their safety the electric traction which is quite old should be replaced with new cables to minimise chances of fire accidents on these trains. Since the time at my disposal is very limited I conclude my speech after extending my full support to this railway budget for 1976-77.

**SHRI FRANK ANTHONY** (Nominated—Anglo-Indians) Mr Deputy-Speaker Sir, I wish to congratulate the Railway Minister in certain matters, although I am bound to say that in a sense the credit is vicarious. I feel that, largely because of the emergency, there has been considerable improvement, all-round improvement in the working of the railways. The improvement is demonstrable, is visible especially in the working of the staff. I often used to express my regret about the wildcat strikes. There was never a period during the year when one section or another of railwaymen was not on strike. There is an improvement in the punctuality of trains, and last but not the least I think there has been considerable improvement in the elimination of corruption especially with regard to reservations in the matter of booking of goods and of passengers, although I am told here and there you still have a certain amount of corruption.

I know that the railways are a vast undertaking. I consider it as the greatest national asset that we have. I do not know whether my figures are correct, but they have almost 10,000

trains, they carry about 7 million passengers every day and over half a million tonnes of goods, with about 1½ million workers. That, by any standards, is a tremendous undertaking and, therefore, we are bound to have shortcomings.

I used at one time, to take the trouble of analysing the operational figures. I have not had the time to do it now, but I have a feeling, whether it is correct or not, that there is still appreciable room for improvement in the matter of operational efficiency. I think the operation ratio is very much short of your budget estimates. I am open to correction.

I have seen the Railway Minister's claim and I think it is a legitimate claim that much of the additional expenditure is outside his control and he has put it at Rs 150 crores. But I do not think I would agree with him that this increase in freights is not going to have an inflationary impact so far as the common man as we would describe him is concerned. A large number of commodities are bound to suffer an inflationary impact more or less—sugar cane, vegetables, bidis, matches, kerosene, manufactured rubber goods and so on and so forth. As the Biblical expression goes, you do not live by bread alone. The Railway Minister has exempted foodgrains, edible oils, gur, shakkar, etc. but then the common man's demands have rather widened and he does not live only by these.

I participate in this debate because I wanted first of all to thank the Railway Minister. I am bound to say this for replying very promptly to representations, but I still have a feeling I suppose that happens in all Government departments that he is fobbed off by local officials in the matter of grievances. I must have sent him anything from one to five or ten representations a week, and he is very prompt in replying, but I am bound to convey to the Railway Minister my sense of sadness, I will not

say anger, at the thought that though many of these grievances are redressable, for one reason or other they have not been redressed. I am not going through the long list. Mr. Tripathi will bear in mind the scores of grievances I send him, but in some of the cases there has been inordinate delay and, in my opinion, inexplicable dragging of feet in respect of men who did their duty.

I made an appeal to them during the 1974 strike, and they did their duty, actually beyond the call of duty and I felt that the railway administration would implement as far as possible its assurances to these people, particularly with regard to the employment of their sons and wards. There is a very bad pension case of a gentleman who retired after rendering more than 32 years of loyal service. I do not give the name because I do not think it is proper to give names of people on the floor of the House.

He retired in 1971. He had a special appointment; he got a special allowance for that. The Accounts Department had sanctioned it. After he retired, I had written eight letters and I have not had any reply yet to any of these letters. What happened was that the person retired. The cost of living being whatever it is, fortunately, inflation has been controlled, but still the cost of living is high. Now, this gentleman did all that he could do. I do not know what the Railway Minister feels. I feel that gratuity is not literally interpretable; it is not gratuitous; it is something which they have earned. This gentleman was entitled to get was Rs. 10,335/-. Although the Accounts Department had sanctioned it, years after he retired, the Railways expropriated, the amount which, you gave him was a paltry sum of Rs. 274.81. He was banking on this. He was not well off; he was far from well off. I know the family very well. He asked me, "what to do with this amount I told him you return this

amount with thanks to the Railway Administration. This is how they are going to treat."

There is another case which is absolutely indefensible. If you look into it, you will find that this is a most flagrant case of supersession about drivers AC traction.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Should you mention these individual cases. You are mentioning too many individual cases.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: I am just giving a few cases. This is a very small proportion. I have only picked up some of the major cases and that is why I have intervened. Deliberately, I am not giving the names.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is true. Normally, we do not deal with individual cases so much.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: I am aware of that. But if you allow me to just underline some of them. I shall be grateful. I have only taken out a few cases. But these are not individual cases in a sense that technically they are not individual, because here several people are concerned. There is this case of drivers (AC traction Madras). It stands out as a sore thumb. They have suddenly been pitchforked into "A" grade. They have not got any experience; they have not got any training. Some drivers have never been in "B" grade. How people who have never been in "B" grade drivers have been pitchforked into "A" grade. I do not know. The Railways have done it and people have been superseded who already have the experience and are in "B" grade.

Then I have got a few pension cases that are not settled. So far as the cases of Adra and Kharagpur are concerned, to my mind, they are disappointing. Some of them in Adra did join the strike, though I am not pleading for those people. In the other areas they turned out cent per-

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cent, and I say, faced with the gravest of the dangers; to their families and themselves, they served beyond the call of duty. I was surprised to learn that in a place like Khargapur where many people responded magnificently to a call of duty, where that block of railway men was exposed to humiliation and violence, there, people who actually served during the strike, after the strike, you had thrown them on to a dust-bin of unemployment. It is a widening dust-bin. Even in Villupuram, 15 sons of railway men who worked loyally during strike, not one of them has been employed while sons of rank outsiders were taken. What I feel is that once again the Railway Administration has lapsed into the old bad way in the line of least resistance. Some unions came along, they recommended sons and wards of those employees, even those who took part in the strike and the local officers also, because the employment largely depends upon the local officers... (Interruptions)

But here the father did not go on strike. Here the sons actually served in the railways. First, you welcome them and then you retrench them. This is something which I am not able to understand... (Interruptions)

I do not agree with my friends as to who is a traitor and who is not. I feel that strike at that particular time would have held the country to ransom, and that is what I said, that a strike at that time would have compounded the misery not only of the nation but of the railwaymen themselves.

Then there is another delicate matter. I have been rather perturbed by it. Nobody is more aware than myself of the need to give consideration and more than consideration to the needs of the Scheduled Castes, because they have been oppressed for thousands of years. I am one of the few counsels who handle so many cases for Scheduled Caste people in the Supreme Court and I know that

they do not get a fair deal in many matters.

I am perturbed about one thing more. I do not know whether it is correct or not. I am told, there is now a crash programme—that is good enough—for employment of thousands of Scheduled Caste people only. I am also told that employment of others specially in the lower categories has virtually been stopped. I do not know whether that is correct. I have got that information. The Railway Minister seems to be a little incredulous. I can give you many examples. My community had heavy quotas, only in certain categories. Now, they do not get it. They developed certain hereditary aptitudes. I remember, when I met Jawaharlal Nehru in 1961, I took some Anglo-Indian railwaymen with me and they said, "Our sons have developed these aptitudes. You cut our sons' veins and steam engines will come out of them." These people are not being taken in any category. This one particular case is not an exception. It has become almost a rule. I do not know why the officers do it.

Here is the case. He is B. Com and a outstanding sportsman. He went to his Divisional Superintendent who was his boss and said, "Sir, I want to follow in my father's footsteps. Can't you help me and get me a Class III job?" He replied, "All right. You work in Class IV job." He worked as a porter for one year. He is B. Com. with outstanding sports qualifications. After one year, he could not even get a permanent Class IV job. That is the position.

What am I saying is this. There is a tendency today everywhere to glorify backwardness. You give it at the point of promotion. You give 16 per cent or 17 per cent reservation to the Scheduled Castes. Today, I know that a large number of my people have resigned in disgust and frustration because of this. It is a mis-guided policy. It is a negation and stultification of the Constitution. I do some

amount of Constitution work, I have something to do with it. There is that provision, the whole chapter. For Anglo-Indians, there are articles 331 and 333 and, for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, there is article 335, saying that consideration will be given in the matter of appointments to them consistently with efficiency.

What is happening today? I can understand that you are taking them at the point of recruitment. The word is "appointment". But, today, for promotion the people who have not passed the minimum tests are being pitchforked over people who are senior to them who have passed the minimum tests. What do you expect of them? Is this the implementation of the policy? You are glorifying backwardness. This is the tragedy. Certainly, this degree of backwardness has to be alleviated. But in the process, you are depressing other people.

Now this backwardness, the creation of backwardness, has assumed the proportions of a political racket. In the south the most powerful political communities are now classifying themselves as backward and have got reservations—they had about 80 per cent. I think, the Supreme Court struck that down. What is going to happen to others? Are there not poor people in other communities? What are you doing? You are creating a new set of backward classes for Brahmins and others, everybody.

I have pleaded over and over again in the matter. We make this profession of secularism, equality of opportunity. Let there be an economic yardstick. I know of my friend—he is dead. He used to belong to my group. You know Mr Jaipal Singh. He was a tribal. Mr Jaipal Singh had a very comfortable living, more than many of the Supreme Court Judges. He told me, "As a tribal, I do not pay for my son's education." This is the thing. You don't bother. As I have said, there should be a blanket test, give assistance to everybody but on an economic yardstick.

The other day, there was the Secretary of Maghalaya State who wanted exemption from income-tax. He was out of the Garo Hills area. So, the Supreme Court held, "You must pay income tax." That is a different matter. I am not pleading about that. But here, as I said, backwardness has become a political racket at the expense of poor people in other communities.

15 50 hrs.

[SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI in the Chair]

There is one other matter which I wanted to refer to. I was in the midst of that controversy. It was on my resolution that Jawaharlal Nehru announced the Nehru Formula making English the associate official language. I have heard—I don't know whether it is correct—that in the Jaipur and Ajmer Divisions an order has gone out from the Railway Board that all work will be done in Hindi. I don't know whether this is legally correct. English is not yet ostracised. I get letters from senior officials apart from other people that for one reason or another, they have not had an opportunity of studying Hindi. I know what is happening in the U.P. I meet people who don't know much Hindi and they say that it has become a real Babu administration. Some senior officers say 'I receive something in Hindi and I pass it on to my Babu, he writes a letter and it goes to another senior officer and then he passes it on to his Babu. So the whole administration or at least a part of the administration in U.P. has become Babuised'.

Yesterday when I was presiding at an Education Conference, I was talking to a gentleman whose mother tongue is Hindi and who is Principal of one of the leading Public Schools. He said 'I come from Lucknow and I don't know the kind of Hindi they write here. I can read Hindi up to a certain level, but I can't even find out where my

[Shri Frank Anthony]  
name is written; the way they write Hindi here, even Hindi-knowing people don't know it.' So, what I am saying is this: It is bound to affect efficiency. Why assume that everybody is competent in Hindi? They are not. This is not only an assumption but is also an imposition because I know what will happen. If you get—as you might—those sort of people with chauvinist impulses (some senior officials), they will disqualify the non-Hindi knowing people or those who do not measure up to this new test.

Finally, I want only to refer to this. I don't know whether it is correct for I have had no time to write to the Railway Minister: I have just got it. It is about the pension of mail drivers. Now, you have a formula. According to the figures given to me, the maximum pension for mail drivers was Rs. 475/- which you have now raised to Rs. 700/-, provided they have done three years' work. The formula, they say, is not correct. Whatever the maximum was earlier, pension was calculated at 75 per cent of the maximum. There was a certain formula for calculating it, and you calculated the mileage on 75 per cent of pay in lieu of mileage. Now they say that that part is all right, but the same formula is being continued. Whereas you calculated it at 75 per cent of pay based on the old maximum of Rs. 475/-, you are now continuing to calculate it at 75 per cent of the old pension—that is, Rs. 475/- and not Rs. 700/-; and they say that because of that, the pension rates are going to be appreciably reduced.

श्री श्रीकिशन बोधी (मीकर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं रेलवेज की अभूतपूर्व सफलता के लिए श्री त्रिपाठी को बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ। इस अभूतपूर्व सफलता के कारण हिन्दुस्तान की जनता में धर्म की भावना और उसके प्रति निष्ठा जाग्रत हुई है।

अभी हमारे एक आदरणीय साथी ने कहा कि श्री शक्ती कुरैशी बाहर क्यों जाते हैं। सारे हिन्दुस्तान की जनता में चर्चा है कि जैसे पुराने

राजा-महाराजा अपनी जनता को सम्भालने थे, वैसे ही श्री शक्ती कुरैशी आज रेलवे की छोटी सी छोटी बात पर ध्यान देते हैं। इससे उनकी बड़ी साख है।

श्री एस० एन० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : क्या वह राजा-महाराजा हैं ?

श्री श्रीकिशन बोधी : वह राजा-महाराजा तो नहीं हैं, लेकिन गरीबों के मामले में उनकी बड़ी साख है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे बोर्ड में जो अच्छे अफसर काम कर रहे हैं, जो रात-दिन रेलवे की जिम्मेदारी निभाते हैं, उनको राष्ट्रपति पदक या कोई अन्य सम्मान देकर प्रोत्साहित करना चाहिए।

रेलवे में जो क्लर्क बगैरह रिटायर होते हैं, तो उनको कुछ रकम तो मिलती है, लेकिन वह रकम ऐसे ही खर्च हो जाती है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि रेलवे कर्मचारियों के लिए कुछ शहरों में कालोनिज बनाई जायें, और अगर कर्मचारियों की इच्छा हो, तो वहाँ उनके मकान एलाट कर दिये जायें, ताकी रिटायरमेंट पर उनको जो रुपया मिलता है उसका सदुपयोग हो सके। मैं त्रिपाठी जी से निवेदन करूँगा कि जब रेलवे में इतनी अभूतपूर्व सफलता आपने प्राप्त की है तो कुछ छोटी मोटी समस्याएँ हम लोगों के निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की हैं उनको भी हल कर दें उसी तरीके से तो लोगों को बड़ी राहत मिलेगी। मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में सीकर में खुद एक रेलवे लाइन बनी थी जिस पर डबल किराया और डबल माल भाड़ा लिया जाता रहा। दस साल के बाद उसे ब्योड़ा कर दिया और आज तक वही ब्योड़ा किराया लिया जाता है। वहाँ की पार्टीकुलर जनता ब्योड़ा किराया दे रही है और ब्योड़ा माल भाड़ा दे रही है। आज के समाजवाद में यह चीज जरा अनुचित नजर आती है। आपने एकाद दफा मीटिंग में मेरे साथ सहानुभूति भी प्रदर्शित की थी लेकिन अभी तक

इस मामले में कुछ भी हो नहीं पाया। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि आप इस मामले को अपने सिबिल पर देख कर इस समस्या को सुलझाए।

कुछ समस्याएं हमारे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में इस तरह की हैं कि रेलवे गेट्स बन्द हुए हैं। उनके एक तरफ गांव पड़ता है दूसरी तरफ गांव वालों के खेत पड़ते हैं। उनको अपने खेत में जाने के लिए जब गेट बन्द रहता है तो 1-1, 2-2 घंटे इन्तजार करना पड़ता है। इसलिए कोई ऐसी सुविधा कर दी जाए कि गेट्स उनको खुले मिलें, ज्यादा देर उनको इन्तजार न करनी पड़े। जब गाड़ी के जाने का समय हो तभी गेट बन्द किए जाय और बाकी समय में उनको खुला रखा जाय। इसके लिए इन्तजाम हो जाय तो उनको कुछ सुविधा मिल सकती है। ... (अवबोध) ... ओवर ब्रिज की जरूरत नहीं है, कुछ खर्च करने का सवाल नहीं है, केवल थोड़े से प्रैक्टिकल आदेश देने की जरूरत है।

इसी तरह सीकर की एक बहुत बड़ी पापुलेशन रेलवे लाइन के दूसरी तरफ है, उन को शहर में जाना पड़ता है, उसके लिए भी तीन चार साल से चर्चा चल रही है लेकिन उसका कोई इन्तजाम नहीं हो सका। हम जब भी जाते हैं तो वहां की जनता बर लेती है और कहती है कि हमारी इस समस्या को विपाटी जी से हल करवाएं वह बहुत काम रेलवे में कर रहे हैं, इतना सा काम हमारा भी उनसे करवाइए।

दिल्ली से ग्रहमदाबाद के लिए एक ब्राडगेज लाइन की चर्चा रिवाड़ी से फुलेरा होते हुए चल रही है और यह जायज है क्योंकि इससे 60-70 मील का फासला आपका कम हो जाता है। लेकिन मुझ मालूम हुआ कि आप कुछ प्रश्न से इस लाइन को डाइवर्ट करना चाहते हैं और उसे वाया भलवर और जयपुर ले जाना चाहते हैं। मेरा विरोध नहीं है, आप जयपुर को बरूर जोड़िए लेकिन इस क्षेत्र का जो हक है कम दूरी के कारण उसको क्यों काटते

हैं? इसलिए जो उसका जायज हक है उसको कायम रखा जाय और जिस तरह से आपकी योजना बनी है उसी तरीके से ब्राडगेज लाइन जब भी बने तो फुलेरा से होकर जानी चाहिए। दूसरी जगह से भी उसको जोड़ें तो वह भलवर बात है लेकिन उसका हक नहीं छीना जाना चाहिए।

एक शटल ट्रेन निजामपुर से रिवाड़ी तक चल रही है। पहले वह रिंग्स से रिवाड़ी तक चला करती थी। लेकिन अब ब्रेक होकर के रिवाड़ी से निजामपुर तक चलती है। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि सम्भव हो सके तो रिंग्स से रिवाड़ी तक उभे कर दिया जाय। मैंने रेलवे के जनरल मैनेजर से बात की थी तो उन्होंने कहा था कि जयपुर से रिवाड़ी तक लाइन खोलने की बात चल रही है। उसके कुछ कागजात भी बने थे। अगर वह काम हो जाय तो हमारा सारा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र कवर हो जाता है और लोगों को काफी सुविधा मिल सकती है।

बांसवाड़ा राजस्थान के श्वन्दर एक ऐसी जगह है जो बड़ी प्रोडक्टिव है मिनरल्स में भी और खेती में भी, साथ साथ डिस्ट्रिक्ट भी है। लेकिन 65 किलोमीटर तक वह किसी रेलवे लाइन से सिकड़ नहीं है इसलिए काफी बैकवर्ड हो रहा है। रेलवे लाइन को वहां जब भी आप डालेंगे तो पड़ेगी लेकिन उसकी प्रायोरिटी उसको मिलनी चाहिए बैकवर्ड होने के नाते और प्रोडक्टिव होने के नाते। कुछ समस्याएं वहां की ऐसी हैं जो ऐसे भी छोटी मोटी देखरेख से हल हो सकती हैं जैसे बांसवाड़ा में एक आउट एजेंसी आपने बना रखी है। अगर उसको ऐंज ए स्टेशन गुड्स की लोडिंग करने के अधिकार दे दिए जाय, टिकट बगैरह की और रिजर्वेशन वहां से हो सके उसको सुविधा मिल जाय तो वहां की जनता को कुछ रिलीफ मिल सकती है और ग्राम जनता महसूस कर सकती है कि यह एक रेलवे स्टेशन है। इस मामले में आप उचित समयों तो जनरल



**[श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी]**

मनेजर से एक मीटिंग करवा दें, हम अपनी समस्याएं उनके सामने रख कर छोटी मोटी कठिनाइयां जो हैं उन्हें वहीं से दूर करवा सकते हैं।

16 hrs.

इसके अलावा मैं कुछ जनता जयन्ती के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। पिछले टाइम कुरेशी साहब ने पूछा था कि आपकी जनता जयन्ती में कैटरिंग कैसी चल रही है तो उसकी हमने बड़ी तारीफ की थी लेकिन उस तारीफ का अंतर यह हुआ कि एक दो महीने बाद वह बन्द कर दी गई। जब सभी लोगों को बड़ा फायदा हो रहा था और काफी लोगों ने कैटरिंग को एप्रीशिएट किया तो उसको बन्द कर देने का कोई कारण नजर नहीं आता। इसलिए आप मेहरबानी करके उसको पुनः चालू करने की कृपा करें।

इसके साथ साथ मैं यह भी निवेदन करूंगा कि कुछ ऐसे स्टेशन हैं जहां पर इस जनता जयन्ती को ठहराना बड़ा आवश्यक है। उन स्टेशन पर एक दो मिनट के लिए ठहरा दें तो कुल पांच दस मिनट का हो फर्क पड़ेगा लेकिन हमारी काफी समस्याएं हल हो जायेंगी। जैसे रेवाड़ी से फुलेरा तक डाबला, नीम का खाना, बुधाल-हर प्वाइंट पर दो मिनट ठहरा दें तो केवल दस मिनट का फर्क पड़ सकता है लेकिन वहां की बहुत बड़ी समस्या हल हो सकती है।

इसके साथ साथ मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि रेलवे की बहुत सी ऐसी समस्याएं हैं जिनके लिए यदि आप जनरल मैनेजर और डिस्ट्रिक्ट सुपरिन्टेन्डेंट की लेबिल पर छोटी छोटी कमेटियां बना दें तो उन समस्याओं का वही पर निपटारा हो जाये और उनके लिए इस सदन का टाइम वेस्ट न करना पड़े और बहुत ज्यादा लिखा पढ़ी भी न करना पड़े। सारे मामले वही पर सुलझाये जा सकते हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया।

**श्री राम रत्न शर्मा (बांदा) :** सम्पादित श्री, आपातकालीन स्थिति को के बाद से खास तौर से भारी रेलों में एवं दूसरे विभागों में भी जो अच्छाई आई है, समय की प्रति जो पाबन्दी आई है और पूरी निष्ठा के साथ जिस तरह से अब खास तौर से रेल विभाग में काम होता है उसके लिए रेल मन्त्री, उनके सहयोगी और समस्त कर्मचारी बधाई के पात्र हैं। रेल का बजट लाभ का बजट मैंने अपने समय में पहली बार देखा है। परन्तु आपात स्थिति के प्रारम्भ से एक दो महीने तक जो अनुशासन और कड़ाई रही अब मेरी तरफ उसमें कुछ ढिलाई आ रही है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा। खास तौर से बाब लाईन पर जो गाडी बांदा-लखनऊ के बीच चलती है और जो मानिकपुर से झांसी चलती है उसमें आपात स्थिति के पहले जो डकैतियां पड़ती थी वह दो तीन महीने बन्द रहने के बाद फिर से लखनऊ बांदा एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन में डकैतियां पड़ी है। जो चर्चा यहां पर इस सदन में बराबर होती रही मैं मन्त्री महोदय को उस पर ज्यादा उलझाना नहीं चाहता, मैं केवल यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वे इस बात को देखें कि आखिर ढिलाई कहा से आ रही है। मुझ को ऐसी सूचना मिली है कि इसमें रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स के धादमी भी इन डकैतियों में होते हैं। मन्त्री महोदय कृपा कर इसकी ओर ध्यान दें।

मैं बहुत ज्यादा न कह कर स्थानीय समस्याओं की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। बांदा और बुन्देलखण्ड के सभी जिले, जिनमें झांसी, हमीरपुर, ललितपुर, कालपी आते हैं।

**श्री नाबूराम शहिरवार (टीकमगढ़) :**  
टीकमगढ़ और छतरपुर।

**श्री राम रत्न शर्मा :** जिनमें टीकमगढ़ और छतरपुर भी आते हैं—ये सब बहुत ही पिछड़े हुए हैं। दुर्भाग्य से इन पिछड़े जिलों में पिछले 27 वर्षों से कोई नई रेलवे लाइन

नहीं बिछाई गई। मैं नई रेलवे लाइन की कोई बर्बाद नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, मैं आप से यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—बुन्देलखण्ड के लिये इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट और झांसी कमिश्नरी है। झांसी से मानिकपुर जाने में करीब-करीब 200 मील का रास्ता है और इस रास्ते को तय करने में ट्रेन 10 घण्टे लेती है। स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्द जो, रिछारिया जी, अहिरवार जी और स्वयं मैंने अनेकों बार यह निवेदन किया है कि झांसी से लेकर इलाहाबाद या बनारस तक कोई ऐसी गाड़ी चलवा दें जो कम समय ले। लेकिन हमारी इस प्रार्थना पर आज तक कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से पुनः निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वे झांसी से बनारस तक कोई एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन, यदि यह सम्भव न हो तो कोई फास्ट-पसेन्जर ही चलवा दें जो चार-छ स्टेशनों के बाद थोड़ी-थोड़ी देर रुके और लोग कम समय में झांसी से बनारस तक बांदा, मानिकपुर होते हुए पहुँच सकें।

सभापति जी, मैं मन्त्री महोदय से एक निवेदन और करना चाहता हूँ—इन लाइन की आवश्यकता क्यों है—आप जानते हैं खजुराहों का महत्व हमारे देश में बहुत है, यह एक महत्वपूर्ण दशनीय स्थान है—यह स्थान भी इसी रास्ते में पड़ता है। इसके अनतिरिक्त चित्रकूट हमारी एक प्राचीन धार्मिक स्थल है—वह भी इसी रास्ते में पड़ता है। चित्रकूट हजारों लोग प्रतिवर्ष जाते हैं, लेकिन उनको कोई कन्वोनियेन्ट ट्रेन न मिलने से बहुत परेशानी होती है। इस गाड़ी के चला देने से उनकी परेशानी दूर हो सकती है।

श्रीमन्, बांदा स्टेशन से कचहरी दूसरी तरफ़ है। बांदा शहर में तीन कांसिण्ड पड़ते हैं, जहाँ पर कि रेलवे लाइन सड़क को काटती है। तीनों जगहों पर शॉटिंग इस तरह से होती है, कि दस बजे के करीब जबकि सवारियों के आने जाने का समय होता है, फाटक बन्द हो

जाता है, बड़ी भीड़ इकट्ठी हो जाती है, 10-15 मिनट तक सवारियाँ इधर-उधर खड़ी रहती हैं। मैंने कई बार मन्त्री महोदय से और इस सदन में भी उनका ध्यान आकषित किया है और निवेदन किया है कि वहाँ पर या तो अण्डर-ब्रिज बनाया जाय या ओवर-ब्रिज बनाया जाय ताकि वहाँ पर आवागमन की सुविधा हो सके। मन्त्री महोदय यदि इस तरफ़ भी ध्यान देने की कृपा करेंगे तो उनकी बड़ी दया होगी।

चित्रकूट जो एक बड़ा धार्मिक स्थल है—उसका स्टेशन करबी है, जो सेण्ट्रल रेलवे को झांसी-मानिकपुर बीच लाइन पर पड़ता है। करबी से चित्रकूट 7-8 किलोमीटर है, जब यात्री करबी उतरते हैं, तो उन्हें चित्रकूट जाने के लिये, जिसे सीतापुर भी कहते हैं, कन्वोनियेन्सली बसें नहीं मिलतीं। मेरा निवेदन है—यदि आप यह 6 या 7 किलोमीटर की दूरी में रेलवे लाइन बिछा दें तो यात्रियों को बहुत सुविधा हो जायगी। गर्मों आ गई है—बांदा और झांसी के बीच तथा बांदा और कानपुर के बीच स्टेशनों पर पानी की बहुत कमी होती है। बुन्देलखण्ड की लू तो बहुत प्रसिद्ध है, इस लू से यात्रियों को बचाने के लिये पानी की अत्यधिक व्यवस्था कर दी जाय।

सभापति महोदय : मैं यह प्रार्थना कर दूँ कि साढ़े चार बजे हाउस एडजान हो जायेगा, इस दरमियान तीन साहिबान को बोलना है, श्री सोखी, श्री विष्ट और डा० कैलास। सोखी जी, अगर आप दूसरे दिन बोलना चाहें तो शायद आप को ज्यादा टाइम मिल सकेगा।

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह सोखी (जमशेदपुर) : मैं कोशिश करूँगा कि 10 मिनट में खत्म कर दूँगा।

सभापति महोदय : ठीक है, श्री सोखी।



【सरकार स्वर्ण सिंह सूची】 सबसे पहले तो मैं मन्त्री जी का स्वागत करता हूँ सरकार बजट के लिये, और इस बात के लिये धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि इन्होंने टाटा नगर से भ्रमत्सर एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी चला दी 2 नवम्बर, 1975 से बाया दिल्ली। लोग इससे बहुत खुश हैं, लेकिन उसके टाइमिंग में थोड़ा रद्दीबल की जरूरत है। यानी उसके रनिंग टाइम को कुछ कम करना पड़ेगा। यह गाड़ी टाटानगर से डेढ़ बजे चलती है जो कि गरमी में काफी तकलीफ-देह होता है। अगर साढ़े तीन बजे चला करे तो लोगों को आराम रहेगा। यह गाड़ी बरका काना तक पहुंचने में 5 घंटे का टाइम लेती है, जो कि एक पैसेंजर ट्रेन का टाइम है। मेरी गुजारिश है कि इसकी रफ्तार को फास्ट करके टाइम थोड़ा कम किया जा सकता है।

स बारे में मैंने एक घ्राघ मीटिंग में कहा भी, लेकिन कोई जवाब नहीं मिला। इसी तरह यह गाड़ी साढ़े बारह बजे टाटानगर पहुंचती है। अगर 10 बजे पहुंच जाया करे तो लोगों को गरमी में आराम मिलेगा।

मेरे इलाके में एक जुगसलाई बाजार लेबिल क्रॉसिंग है। मैं 1971 से जबसे लोकसभा में आया हू तब से हर साल बजट पर इस लेबिल क्रॉसिंग के बारे में कहता हूँ। मैंने अपनी पहली स्पीच में यही कहा था कि यह लेबिल क्रॉसिंग पुल 60, 70 साल से है जबकि जम्शेदपुर से टाटानगर तक रेल गाड़िया चलती थी। इस बारे में पत्र भी लिखता हूँ, लेकिन अभी तक मुझे कामयाबी हासिल नहीं हुई है। माननीय कुरेशी जी ने कुछ दिन पहले कहा था कि बिहार सरकार के पास पैसा पड़ा है और वह खर्च नहीं करती है। जब यह बात मैं बिहार के मुख्य मन्त्री से कहता हूँ तो उन्होंने अपने 31 जनवरी, 1976 के अध-सरकारी पत्र में इस प्रकार लिखा है

“अर्घ सरकारी पत्र सख्या 196, मु०म०१०, दिनांक 31 जनवरी, 1976  
विषय : जमशेदपुर में जुगसलाई

बाजार रेल संपारिका के बदले पथ  
उपरिपुल के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में।

उपर्युक्त विषयक आप के पत्र दिनांक 11-12-75 के प्रसंग में मुझे सूचित करना है कि इस राज्य में विभिन्न पथों पर रेल उपरिपुलों के निर्माण हेतु एक प्राथमिकता सूची तैयार की गई है। इस सूची में 13 उपरिपुलों का निर्माण प्रस्तावित है जिसमें से 8 उपरिपुलों को पंचम पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में शुरू करने का विचार है।

इस सूची में जुगसलाई का उपरिपुल स्थान नहीं पा सका है। अर्थाभाव के कारण घाठ से अधिक उपरिपुलों को पंचम वर्षीय योजना काल में नहीं लिया जा सकता है। ऐसी स्थिति में मे जुगसलाई में प्रस्तावित उपरिपुल को हाथ में लेना अभी सम्भव नहीं हो पा रहा है। आर्थिक स्थिति से सुधार होने ही उक्त कार्य के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय लिया जायगा। यह चिट्ठी मुझे 10 फरवरी को मिली है। आप कहते हैं कि पैसा उनके पास है और वह कहते हैं कि पैसा हमारे पास नहीं है, आप बताइये मैं किस को सही मानूँ। पांच साल हो गये हैं, आप मेरे साथ चल कर देखिये कि वहां लोगो को कितनी तकलीफ होती है। 2 नवम्बर को जब से गाड़ी चलने लगी है, मैंने जनरल मैनेजर को लेबल क्रॉसिंग दिखाया, वह 15, 20 मिनट खूद खड़े रहे।

16 फरवरी को योजना मन्त्री की चिट्ठी मिलती है, वह लिखते हैं कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को लिख रहे हैं। अब अगर इस तरह से आप लोकसभा के एक मेम्बर की बात नहीं सुनेगे तो हम लोग यहा फिर किस लिये आये हैं। लोग बहा हमारा गला पकड़ लेते हैं। कि आप क्या करते हैं। इस पुल के बारे में हर साल कहता हूँ, और अगले साल फिर कहूंगा। आप मेहरबानी करके इस पुल को ऊपर नहीं तो नीचे बनाइये, ताकि लोगो की तकली दूर हो।

मैं बताना हूँ कि आपका बिस्तर क्या करता है। 19 जून की आन्तरीय सिफ्टी जी की सिफ्टी मेरे पास आयी कि राजनिर-कोषक्या बाख्खेन लाइन बनायेगे, और दूसरे यह कि रांची-हजारीबाग-कोडरमा को जोड़ेंगे। आपने इस बात का बिस्वास दिलाया हुआ है, लेकिन सर्वे रिपोर्ट में इस बाँध का नाम तक नहीं है। यह क्या है? अब मैं आपका ध्यान इस तरफ़ दिखाना चाहता हूँ कि आप के आफिसरों कि तरह से काम करते हैं। आपने एक मुस्तिका निकाली है "दि इन्फार्मिक डिप्ट" इसमें 1966 से लेकर 1976 तक जो अच्छे काम हुए हैं उनके बारे में लिखा है। इसमें इन्फार्मिक डिप्ट इन इन्फार्मिक डिप्ट पहली जनवरी 1966 से 26 जनवरी 1976 तक दिये हैं। इसमें लिखा है।

"Railway Minister inaugurated re-modelled Nizamuddin station as the capital's satellite terminal."

समाप्त अहोबिल : आप पढ़ने में अपना समय समायन न कीजिए।

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह सोखी : आप देख कि इसमें टाटानगर अमृतसर एक्सप्रेस का नाम ही नहीं है।

हेल बंशालय जे राख्खे मंजी (श्री मुहम्मद नफी कुरेजी) साड़ी तो चमती है।

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह सोखी : साड़ी तो चलती है लेकिन डम किताब का क्या फायदा है जब डममें पूरी बाँध नहीं है।

मैं एक खास बात की तरफ़ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि आप के जो आफिसर हैं वह आप को सलत फहमी में रखते हैं और काम कुछ करते नहीं हैं। मैंने एक अनस्टांड क्वेश्चन नं० 169 किया था उस के जवाब में श्री बूटा सिंह ने जो कहा था वह मैं पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

मेरा प्रश्न था :

"(a) whether any parallel railway 'reservation office' has been unearthed at Calcutta;

(b) whether any railway employee is involved;"

Answer:

(a) No.....

(b) No railway employee was involved."

अब मैं हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में जो आज यानी 15 मार्च, 1976 को छपा है, उसको पढ़कर आप को सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

"The Eastern Railway's drive to bust the reservation-by-proxy racket that has reappeared in Calcutta stations, has taken the vigilance staff within the reservation counters, where some of the booking clerks have been doing a lucrative business in collusion with travel agents.

"The result is that genuine passengers, who have spent hours to queue up before the counters, are sometimes denied tickets whereas those in a position to satisfy the agent-staff combination manage to secure reservation event at the last minute."

बहुत सारी बातें हैं लेकिन मैं सिर्फ़ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि 9 तारीख का आपका वह जवाब था और पांच दिन में ही यह हाल हो गया और अभी भी वही हालत चल रही है। इसलिए मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमें सच्ची बातें बतलाई जानी चाहिए।

मैं इतना कह कर समाप्त करता हूँ कि मैंने जो पुल बनाने के बारे में कहा है, उसको

### [सरदार स्वर्णसिंह सोबी]

मगर बनाना है तो यहाँ 'हा' कीजिए और मगर नहीं बनाना है 'ना' कर दीजिए।

सभापति महोदय : इसके बाद श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट बोलेंगे और उसके बाद डा० कैलास बोलेंगे।

डा० कैलास (बम्बई दक्षिण) : आज क्योंकि समय कम है इसलिए मैं 17 तारीख को बोलना पसन्द करूँगा।

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट (अलमोडा) : भादरणीय अधिष्ठता महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने जो मुझे इस रेलवे बजट पर बोलने का मौका दिया है। सबसे पहले मैं त्रिपाठी जी को हार्दिक धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि इस साल का जो बजट बनाया है वह सबों की आशाओं के अनुरूप न होकर एक बड़े ताज्जुब का बजट है। ऐसे हालात होते हुए, कितने स्ट्राइक होते हुए और कितने किस्म की गड़बड़ियाँ रेलवेज में रही और कितना फाइनेन्शियल नुकसान इन स्ट्राइक्स की वजह से रेलवे में होने के बावजूद और इन सब बातों के होते हुए भी, उन सब चीजों को दूर करके आज जो बजट वे लाए हैं वह घाटे का बजट न होकर, इजाफे का बजट है। इसलिए भी मैं उनको मुबारकवाद देता हूँ कि लोग समझते थे कि पैसेन्जर भाड़ा जो बढ़ेगा, उससे सब की कमर टूटेगी। मगर ऐसा नहीं हुआ और पैसेन्जर भाड़ा नहीं बढ़ा और एग्जिक्यूटिव कोमोडीटीज के फ्रेट के चार्ज भी उन्होंने नहीं बढ़ाए। आशा यह की जाती थी कि कि इनमें वे कुछ फ्रेट बढ़ाएंगे लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया है। पाच, छ एग्जिक्यूटिव कोमोडीटीज जैसे कि फूडग्रेन्स, फर्टिलाइजर्स, एडिबिल आयात्स, साल्ट, गुड, शक्कर पर इन्होंने कोई फ्रेट चार्ज नहीं बढ़ाए हैं। इनके अलावा जो चार, पाच चीजें एग्जिक्यूटिव कोमोडीटीज की हैं, उनको भी इसमें जोड़ा जाए, तो मन्त्री महोदय की बड़ी कृपा होगी और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि वे इसके बारे में सोचने की कृपा करेंगे।

इस साल जो 8.91 करोड़ रुपये का सरप्लस बजट मन्त्री जी ने बनाया है, उससे वाकई सब लोगों को बड़ा उल्लास हुआ है और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि जैसी अब तक वो समय में उन्होंने रेलवे में प्रगति दिखाई है बावजूद इन सब तकलीफात के होते हुए, भविष्य में वे और ज्यादा प्रगति दिखायेंगे।

मैं उनका इस बात के लिए भा प्रशंसा करता हूँ कि स्ट्राइक्स में जो बहुत से लोगों की नौकरी में से निकाल दिया गया था और उनके घर तबाह हो गये थे, उनमें से काफी लोगों को उन्होंने राहत दी है। सिवाय उन लोगों के जिन्होंने मेमोटेज में भाग लिया, डिस्ट्रिक्शन में भाग लिया, आपने राहत दी, उसके लिए मुबारकवाद के पात्र हैं।

पहले पकचुएलिटी रेलवे में नहीं थी। ट्रेनें बहुत लेट होता था। आजकल देखा गया है कि पकचुएलिटी बहुत है। टिकटलेस ट्रेवलिंग में भी बहुत कमी आई है। स्टेशनों पर सफाई बहुत अच्छी है। कोल, फर्टिलाइजर, जितनी भी ऐसी जरूरत की चीज है, उनके लिए जो आज तक वेगंस की कमी होती थी, वह आजकल कहीं नहीं दिखाई दे रही है। कारपोरेशन जो यहाँ से फारन कन्ट्रीज को वेगंस सप्लाय करके रेलवे लाइन बनायेगा, यह हम लोगों के लिए उत्साहवर्धक चीज है। हमके अलावा डबल ट्रैकिंग रेलवे लाइन का जो काम हो रहा है, इसके लिए भी मैं उनको मुबारकवाद देता हूँ। ये कई ऐसी चीजें हैं जो उनकी कीर्ति को बढ़ा रही हैं।

इसके अलावा कुछ बातें ऐसी हैं जिनकी ओर मैं उनका ध्यान विशेष रूप से आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ बैकवर्ड हिल रिजेंस में, खास कर मेरे पहाड़ी जिले में जो कि यू० पी० में है और हिमाचल के इलाकों में ग्रंथों के जमाने से जो हिल स्टेशन बने हैं, उनमें आज तक एक इंच भी रेल नहीं गई है। मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित

करना चाहता हूँ। बैंकवर्ड हिल रिजर्व में, बांस करवेदे पहाड़ी जिले में जो कि यू० पी० में है और हिमाचल के इलाकों में अंग्रेजों के जनाने से जो हिल स्टेशन बसे है, उनमें आज तक एक इंच भी रेल नहीं गई है। मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। कहा जाता है कि बैंकवर्ड एरियाज की तरफको होनी यदि आवागमन के साधन अच्छे होंगे, एम्फास्ट्रक्चर होगा तो इण्डस्ट्री बनवेंगी। मगर जब तक सड़क बनीरह, रेल बनीरह नहीं बनती, वहां के लिए यातायात के साधन मुहैया नहीं होते तब तक इण्डस्ट्री का बनना भी बहुत मुश्किल-सा मालूम होता है। इसलिए मैं सरकार का विशेष ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

मैं यह प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि जो लाइन रामपुर से काठ गोदाम जाती है, ब्राडगेज में कन्वर्ट करने के लिए जिसका उद्घाटन प्रधान मन्त्री महोदया ने किया था, उस काम को शीघ्रातिशीघ्र टेक ग्रप किया जाय ताकि देहरादून की तरह काठगोदाम तक सीधे गाड़ी जा सके। इसके अलावा रामनगर-टनकपुर की जो मीटर गेज की लाइन है इसको भी जल्दी में ब्राडगेज में कन्वर्ट किया जाना चाहिए।

काठगोदाम से नैनीताल का डिस्टेंस केवल 20 मील का है। जैसे शिमला में ट्रेन जाती है, स्विट्जरलैण्ड में भी ट्रेनें जाती हैं, उसी तरह से यहां भी ट्रेन बननी चाहिए ताकि मसूरी और नैनीताल जैसे हिल स्टेशन पर, जो कि अंग्रेजों के समय से बने हुए हैं, आयात, निर्यात के साधन हो सकें। ये साधन अच्छे होने से ये हिल स्टेशन भी तरक्की कर पावेंगे जैसे कि काश्मीर ने की है, और भी हिल स्टेशन ने की है।

इसके अलावा टनकपुर से बागेश्वर तक की रेलवे लाइन का सर्वे हो रहा है इसलिए कि इस लाइन पर खनिज पदार्थ हैं। बहुत अर्थ से यह काम पूरा नहीं हो रहा है। इसके लिए भी जनता की मांग है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इसको भी जल्दी से टेक ग्रप करने की कोशिश की जायेगी।

मसूरी जैसे हिल स्टेशनों के लिए तीन महीने के रिटर्न टिकट के रूप में जो रेलवे कन्सेशन यात्रियों को दिया जाता है, वह कन्सेशन नैनीताल, अल्मोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ जैसे हिल स्टेशनों के लिए भी दिया जाय ताकि ये स्टेशन भी तरक्की कर सकें।

पहाड़ के लोगों को नौकरियां नहीं मिलती हैं सिवाय मिलिट्री के। जैसे हरिजनो और बैंकवर्ड लोगों के लिए स्थान सुरक्षित किए गए हैं, उनके साथ हिल पिपुल को भी जोड़ दिया जाय ताकि इस श्रेणी में वहां के लोगों को भी नौकरियां मिल सकें। आप से मेरी करबद्ध प्रार्थना है कि ऐसा करके रेलवे आदि स्थानों पर वहां के लोगों को भी नौकरी दी जाय।

स्लोपर जो आप लकड़ी के इस्तेमाल करते हैं इसकी बजह से पेड़ कटते जा रहे हैं। इसके बजाय अगर स्टील के स्लोपर सरकार बनाए जिसका प्रोडक्शन भी हमारे यहां सी परसेंट होने लगा है तो लकड़ी बच सकती है और पेड़ कटने से बच सकते हैं। लोहे के स्लोपर एक्सपोर्ट करने के बजाय यहां उनको लगा दिया जाए तो पहाड़ों पर जंगल कटने से बच सकते हैं और उम पर बहुत कुछ रोकथाम लग सकती है। इससे जंगल जहां के तहां बने रहेंगे।

मेरी प्रार्थना यह भी है कि रेलवे लाइनों के किनारे किनारे जो जमीन खाली पड़ी हुई है उसको खेती के काम में लाया जाए, वह जमीन लीज या पट्टे पर भूमिहीनों को, हरिजनों को, रेल कर्मचारियों को, एक्स सर्विसमैन को जिस को आप चाहें दे सकते हैं। इसके बारे में मैंने एक रेजोल्यूशन भी दिया था। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह आप करें ताकि उनको खेती की जमीन मिल सके और हमारा उत्पादन बढ़ सके।

बरेली से टनकपुर तक मीटर गेज लाइन जाती है। उसकी बहुत बुरी हालत है। उसमें न तो सीटें अच्छी हैं, न पंखे चलते हैं, रेलवे टाइमिंग भी ठीक नहीं है, बैटिंग कम नहीं है,

[ श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट ]

कोई भी व्यवस्था वहां ठीक नहीं है। इस ओर आपका विशेष ध्यान जाना चाहिये। बरेली और टनकपुर के बीच में रेलवे टाइमिंग में भी अन्तर लाने की जरूरत है, उसकी व्यवस्था को भी सुधारने की जरूरत है, दूसरी सब प्रकार की सुविधायें देने की जरूरत है। मैं आप से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि उस ओर आप ध्यान दें।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि कंटाई डिपार्ट-मेंट की भी व्यवस्था वहां अब तक नहीं हो पाई है और इस ओर भी विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

जहां तक लेबर के मैनेजमेंट में पार्टिसिपेशन का सम्बन्ध है, वह जरूर होना चाहिये। ऐसा हुआ तभी रेलों का जो काम है सुधर सकेगा और स्ट्राइकें वगैरह नहीं होंगी। इस वक्त एमरजेंसी का पीरियड है, इस वास्ते स्ट्राइक वगैरह नहीं हो रही है। बाद में फिर यह चीज हो सकती है। मैं आशा करता हूं कि सरकार इन ओर भी ध्यान देगी। जो भी लेबर के प्राबलैम हैं उनको हल करने की अब कोशिश होनी चाहिये। लेबर को मैनेजमेंट में पार्टिसिपेशन का मौका दिया जाना चाहिये।

चोरियां, बंपट्स आदि रेलों में बहुत होती हैं और बहुत ज्यादा कम्पेंसेशन आपको देना पड़ता है। रेलवे की पुलिस फोर्स का काम भी अब तक काफी असन्तोषजनक रहा है। इस ओर भी सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिये। ऐसा आपने किया तो रेलों के डिफिसिट को बहुत कुछ और भी कम किया जा सकता है।

**श्री० कल्लाश (बम्बई दक्षिण) :** इसके पहले कि मैं 1976-77 के रेलवे बजट पर अपने विचार सदन के सामने रखूं मैं हृदय से रेल मन्त्री श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी को बधाई और धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं क्योंकि उनके शल नेतृत्व की वजह से तथा जो अनुशासन

एमरजेंसी के कारण रेलों में ला सकते हैं जिसकी वजह से 1974-75 का अनुमानित बाटी 128.19 करोड़ से बट कर 113.82 करोड़ रह सका। इसके आडिनरी बैकिंग एक्सपेंसिस को भी अगर आप देखें तो आप पाएंगे कि उनको भी घटाने में वे काफी सफल रहे हैं। इसके लिए भी वह बधाई के पात्र हैं।

माननीय रेल मन्त्री जी ने रेलों में बैनर के कोटा वगैरह या दूसरी कावटों की वजह से कंरप्शन फैल रहा था उसे भी विल्कुल समाप्त कर दिया यह एक जब सूचना है। अपने भाषण में यह कहा है कि :

"This is indeed a truly moments year. There is a new spirit and a sense of purpose in the nation".

यह एमरजेंसी के कारण है। इसे बराबर व्यवस्थित रखने की जिम्मेदारी मन्त्री जी और मन्त्रालय की है। इसी प्रकार से पेज 2 पर जो मन्त्री जी ने कहा :

"New heights have been attained in transporting freight traffic and 'qutas' and other restrictions via all routes have been removed".

अगर इस प्रकार से पूरा ध्यान रखा गया तो फिर देश को कॉरे सिस्टम की ओर जाना नहीं पड़ेगा अर्थात् कंरप्शन रेल कर्मचारियों में नहीं आ सकेगी।

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The hon. Member might continue on the next day. The House now stands adjourned to reassemble at 5 p.m.

16.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till seventeen of the clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at seven-teen of the Clock

[MR CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

# GENERAL BUDGET, 1976-77

MR SPEAKER The hon Finance Minister,

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM). Mr Speaker, Sir It is my privilege, once again, to, present, the Budget to this august House

1 2 Last year when I outlined the Budget proposals for 1975-76, the emphasis was on stabilisation and consolidation. The economy was just then recovering from a severe bout of inflation, and the agricultural situation was none too secure

1 3 The outlook has changed in many ways this year, thanks to resolute and dynamic leadership. The New Economic Programme has generated an unprecedented sense of discipline and dedication in every facet of our economic life. Taking advantage of the improved situation, additional investments in important sectors were authorised during the latter half of 1975-76 and the country is now poised for a major advance in its path towards progress. I am seizing this opportunity to step up the tempo of development further and to impart an added dynamism to the economy. I shall give you the details presently. Pit Hon'ble Members would I am sure be glad to be told straightaway that the Plan outlay of Rs 7852 crores for 1976-77 represents an increase of 31.6 per cent over the allocation for 1975-76. This marks the highest step up in development outlays in any one year since the beginning of the era of planning in our country.

1 4 The main thrust in this Budget is thus towards accelerated growth. But considerations of stability will continue to be important. The world around us is still subject to considerable buffeting, from price inflation in

some areas and from recession in some others. For the first time in post-war history, the volume of world trade registered a significant decline in 1975. This is associated with the fall in the level of economic activity in the OECD countries. There are now signs of recovery in some of the countries, but they appear to be weak. Inflation continues to ravage a number of countries. All this implies a strain on the balance of payments situation for developing countries which are not exporters of petroleum. Our economy, though more strongly placed than some others, is not entirely immune to these pressures. Its sound management will continue to call for the utmost vigilance from all of us.

1 5 India's economic performance during the current year has been a source of satisfaction, indeed pride, to all of us. There has been all-round improvement in production. Key sectors of the economy—in agriculture, in industry in mining power, transport and the like—have touched new peaks in performance. The country has had the unique distinction of sustaining a decline trend in prices since October 1974. The wholesale price index for the week ending February 21st 1976 declined to 288, and is about 7.3 per cent lower than a year ago, last year, at this time, prices were 12.5 per cent higher than the earlier year. Consumer prices too have shown a declining trend. The All India Industrial Workers' Consumer Price Index was 298 in January 1976 as compared to 326 in January 1975—a decline of 8.6 per cent. I would also like to bring to the notice of Hon'ble Members that the 12 monthly moving average of the consumer price index has come down to 818.6. This success in the struggle against inflation has helped to dispel the mood of pessimism and doubt which prevailed during 1973-74. The manner in which this battle was won, despite heavy odds is living proof of the basic strength and resilience of the Indian economy.

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

1.6. Last year, I had invited the attention of Hon'ble Members to the need not only of holding the price line, but also of taking positive steps to stimulate growth in the economy. It is therefore a matter of particular satisfaction that the favourable turn in prices during the year has been accompanied by a welcome acceleration in the rate of growth of the economy. On present indications, national income in real terms will increase by about 5.5 per cent in 1975-76. This is attributable to the many determined efforts made by the Government, particularly since the launching in July 1975 of the New Economic Programme, to remove the various obstacles that come in the way of increased production in factories and farms. The prospects for agricultural development have improved greatly on account of the vigorous steps taken to increase the supply of quality seeds, water and fertilisers. The determined action taken to increase the production of such vital inputs as power, coal and steel augurs well for the further growth of industrial production. The country's external payments will also derive considerable benefit from measures adopted against smuggling, and preventing leakage of foreign exchange through unauthorised channels. The fact that at the end of the current year food stocks with public sector agencies will be as high as about 11 million tonnes lends considerable strength to the economy. Altogether, the many beneficial effects of strict enforcement of economic discipline can be easily perceived by any impartial observer of the Indian economic scene. The highly satisfactory performance of the economy during 1975-76 now enables us to take further measures to accelerate the tempo of social and economic development in the coming year.

## II

2.1. Adequate investment in key sectors of the economy constitutes a basic condition for a sustained increase in the rate of economic growth. It was in pursuance of this objective

that the Annual Plan outlay was stepped up by nearly 25 per cent in 1975-76. Fortunately, the present state both of our food economy and our external reserves is such that we can think in terms of a further major increase in investment outlays in 1976-77, without upsetting the stability of prices. Clearly, public sector investment has to play the leading role in this area. Consequently, it has been my foremost concern in the Budget for 1976-77 to provide for the maximum possible increase in investment consistent with the available organisational capacities for physical performance. The Annual Plan for 1976-77 visualises an outlay of Rs. 7852 crores, which, as I said earlier, represents an increase of 31.6 per cent over the Plan outlay for 1975-76.

2.2. I am confident that the contemplated increase in the Plan outlay can be reconciled with continued stability of prices though this is achievable only on the basis of the strictest possible economic discipline. The struggle against inflation was successful only because the country willingly accepted the needed economic discipline. The fact that prices are currently stable does not warrant the conclusion that enforcement of economic discipline can be relaxed. Price stability has to be sustained through deliberate cooperative efforts on the part of all sections of the community. It would be a grave mistake to take price stability for granted. If we are not vigilant, inflation will raise its ugly head again. This means that the planned increases in investment must, to the maximum extent possible, be financed through a genuine increase in savings. It also means that the community must voluntarily agree to sacrifice current consumption for the sake of accelerated growth in the future. Our economic policies must assist in promoting the growth of investment and savings. Later in my speech, I shall describe the manner in which our tax system is being adapted to facilitate this outcome. At the same time, every effort must be made



to curb the growth of non-development expenditure. The general improvement in discipline since the declaration of Emergency has not only led to increased efficiency in Government administration, but also to considerable savings on account of over-time payments. We have to sustain this momentum, in the current year, public sector enterprises have shown encouraging results with the growth rate of production reaching about 15 per cent. We must continuously improve upon this performance so that the country gets the maximum yield from the massive investment outlays of the past. Similarly, the private sector must also accept the inescapable need for the utmost discipline in the use of both real and financial resources. Credit policies must of course respond to changing economic needs. Nevertheless, there can be no getting away from the basic commitment to a rational system of credit use in line with national priorities. The lending pattern of term financing institutions must also be consistent with national priorities. Effective arrangements for procurement and public distribution of mass consumption goods must also be an essential component of the national economic scene.

23 In my budget speech last year, I had indicated the broad sectoral priorities underlying the budget proposals for 1975-76. These priorities are still valid. It does not require much argument to prove that abolition of mass poverty in a country such as ours can be ensured only through a sustained attack on rural poverty. As Mahatma Gandhi reminded us so often India lives in its villages. This means, the foremost priority must continue to be given to programmes of agricultural development and such supporting sectors as power, irrigation, fertilisers and pesticides. In this context, I would like to emphasise that an effective attack on rural poverty and under-development can only be planned in the framework of an integrated programme of rural de-

velopment based on detailed knowledge of local needs, resource endowments and potentialities. The focus must be on maximum utilisation of locally available resources, including local manpower, rather than on the introduction of large inputs from outside. We have to evolve operational district plans which fully take into account the precise and separate requirements of each area. For this purpose, a comprehensive survey of natural resources assumes great urgency. We have to make full use of the potential offered by modern science and technology for the regeneration of our rural economy.

24 The over all aim of our approach should be to evolve an operational strategy with the twin objectives of productive employment of the available work-force and of the scientific utilisation of all our natural resources. It is true that such a development strategy cannot be put into operation overnight. Much spade work is necessary before genuinely operational programmes can be devised. There must be scope for innovation and adaptation in the light of varying needs and circumstances. For such efforts in the field of integrated rural development, a sum of Rs. 15 crores has been earmarked in the Central Budget for 1976-77. I hope that on the basis of experience gained in 1976-77 we shall be able to expand progressively the scope of this programme.

25 There is a very close relationship between modern scientific agriculture and industry. Progress in agriculture depends crucially on the supply of inputs such as quality seeds, water, power and fertilisers. In the current year, the National Seeds Project has made satisfactory progress and there is currently no shortage of quality seeds. The speed with which inter-State river disputes have recently been resolved will surely facilitate a faster and more rational development of the country's vast water resources.



[Shri C Subramaniam]

26 The experience of the last few years shows the grave risks inherent in excessive dependence on imported supplies of fertilisers. We therefore, need to push ahead as fast as we can with our fertiliser programme. I derive considerable satisfaction from the fact that the utilisation of fertiliser capacity in the country has improved considerably during the current year. Today it can be said with confidence that we have no shortage of fertilisers.

27 Government have recently made a review of fertiliser prices, having regard to the importance of ensuring that the output-input ratio in agriculture does serve to stimulate further investment and thus larger production. Hon'ble Members would be happy to learn that it has been decided to reduce the price of urea from Rs 1850 to Rs 1750 per tonne. There is also need to promote balanced application of Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potash. The consumption of phosphatic and potassic fertilisers has lagged behind the desired levels. Government have therefore decided to effect a reduction in the prices of all indigenously produced phosphatic fertilisers and some select categories of imported phosphatic fertilisers by Rs 1250 per tonne of  $P_2O_5$ . The price of muriate of potash will also be reduced from Rs 1085 to Rs 900 per tonne. I shall also refer later on to proposals in regard to imported rock phosphate. I am confident that these price reductions would serve to step up levels of fertiliser consumption.

28 Modern agriculture requires vastly increased inputs of credit. Since nationalisation commercial banks have expanded greatly their activities in the rural areas. There is however still a vast gap between what is available and what is needed. This gap is now sought to be filled partially by the newly established regional rural banks which will lay special emphasis on meeting the credit needs of the more vulnerable sections of rural community.

29 One cannot over emphasise the need for expanding the production of such critical inputs as power, coal, oil and iron and steel for the development of the country's economy, particularly its industrial base. Production of these items has shown an encouraging trend in 1975-76. Production of coal is expected to reach the record level of 98 million tonnes in 1975-76. The generation of power will show an improvement of about 13 per cent. Yet, there is still a pressing need to push ahead at a faster pace. The establishment of super thermal power stations constitutes an essential plank of the programme to rid the country of continuing power shortages. The oil exploration programme has gained considerable momentum both on-shore and off-shore and on present indications, the medium term prospects appear highly favourable. In order to sustain growing production in the years to come, we must provide all these industries with adequate investible resources. This is precisely what is being done in the Budget for 1976-77.

210 In planning the national investment strategy we have also to ensure that the level and the sectoral composition of private investment are in line with our national priorities. I recognise that in recent years investment levels in some major industries have fallen short of requirements. Government have adopted several measures to improve the profitability of some priority industries. Pricing policy has been made more flexible. In some cases prices have been decontrolled while in others a system of dual prices has been adopted with a view to providing a reasonable return to the investors consistent with protecting the users in priority sectors against excessive price increases. It goes without saying that in a fast changing world our pricing policies must retain the needed degree of flexibility to ensure a proper balance between the interests of producers and of consumers.

211 I am aware that in recent years there has been a steep escalation in

capital costs which has affected the profitability of new investment. This could not have been foreseen when the decision to withdraw the development rebate was taken some years ago. I am convinced that the problems created by escalation in capital costs are genuine, and means have to be found to tackle them effectively. This Budget will attempt to do this.

2.12 Under the existing Capital Issues (Exemption) Order, the specific consent of the Controller of Capital Issues is required only for bonus issues and for issue of capital by companies registered under the MRTP Act. In the case of other issues, companies have only to file a statement of proposals with the Controller if the issue exceeds Rs. 25 lakhs during a twelve-month period. It is now proposed to raise this limit to Rs. 50 lakhs. There will, however, be no change regarding the regulations covering bonus issues or issues by MRTP concerns.

2.13 It has been a matter of particular concern to us that such important industries as cotton textiles, jute manufactures and sugar have not devoted enough resources to modernisation and expansion. These industries process important agricultural raw materials and offer direct employment to a large number of workers. They are also a major source of the country's foreign exchange receipts. In addition, cloth and sugar are major articles of mass consumption. The country has therefore a vital stake in the good health of these industries. Certain segments of the engineering industries are also faced with sickness which has to be checked in time.

In the cement industry, a significant improvement in the economy of production can be secured by a change-over from wet to dry process. The provision of adequate resources for modernisation and rehabilitation of these industries is therefore another matter of high priority. To

that end, arrangements are being made to provide the Industrial Development Bank with enough resources to enable it, in collaboration with other term-lending institutions, to finance the requirements of modernisation, renovation and rehabilitation of these industries.

2.14 I would like to emphasise that very often lack of effective management is a basic cause of the sickness of an industry. Along with provision of financial assistance, financial institutions should, I feel, devise sound mechanisms to tune up the management of assisted concerns. It also needs to be emphasised that sound development of industries such as sugar is also greatly dependent on the adoption of a stable long-term policy for the growth of production of sugarcane. Similarly, the progress of the cotton textile industry is linked to the evolution of a sound policy for the development of raw cotton. Additionally, any integrated textile policy must ensure effective protection for the handloom sector which provides employment to a very large number of poor weavers.

2.15 It is no doubt true that currently some industries are faced with inadequate demand. I would hope that the contemplated increase in Plan outlays for 1976-77 will provide a major stimulus to the greater utilisation of existing industrial capacities. A number of industries producing consumer durables are experiencing considerable difficulties. While there may be a case for the sake of preventing unemployment for helping these industries to tide over transitional problems, their long-term survival is clearly linked to their ability to diversify their activities and to produce the type of goods for which there is likely to be an expanding demand in the country.

2.16 An increase in export volume at an annual rate of over 8 per cent is an essential condition for sustained

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

viability of the country's external payments. Government have recently further simplified procedures and liberalised facilities for exporters. The procedures for payment of cash assistance and duty drawback have been made simpler. Rates of cash assistance have been suitably revised in order to promote the competitiveness of our exports. The country's success in stabilising domestic price levels and the emergence of a buyers' market at home have also enhanced the competitiveness of our exports. The fact that a year in which the volume of world trade declined is likely to witness an increase of 7 to 8 per cent in the volume of our exports is an indication of the growing effectiveness of our export promotion efforts. The modernisation programme for jute, textiles and sugar, I have mentioned earlier, is designed to strengthen further the country's export performance. The recent arrangement to delink the rupee from the pound and determine the rupee's exchange rate by reference to movements in a basket of currencies of India's major trading partners is designed to impart greater stability to the effective exchange rate and to our foreign trade in a world of floating currencies. With its well diversified industrial base, it is possible, as never before, for India to mount a successful export drive.

2.17 Developments in science and technology have convincingly demonstrated that mass poverty is not the inevitable lot of the majority of mankind. The country has an impressive record of achievement in the utilisation of atomic energy, space exploration, and utilisation of modern science for agricultural development. The time has, however, come when the movement for technological change needs a fresh impetus. As part of this process, the Plan allocation for the development of science and technology will be Rs. 158 crores in 1976-77 or an increase of no less than 34 per cent over the likely ex-

penditure of 116 crores in the current year. Hon'ble Members would no doubt also welcome Government's decision to levy an R&D cess to mobilise resources to finance such ventures. The Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies would be introducing legislation in this regard in this session.

2.18 Social justice is not merely a matter of increased production even though higher production is an indispensable condition for securing greater social justice. That is why our development strategy has always recognised the need for special programmes catering to the needs of the more vulnerable sections of our society. The 20-point Economic Programme has created a new awareness of the urgency of orderly implementation of such programmes. Effective implementation of measures involving redistribution of surplus land, provision of house sites for the poor and socialisation of vacant urban lands will have a very favourable impact on the structure of income distribution. Progress in this field is proceeding apace. The more vigorous emphasis now being laid on family planning also constitutes an important element of the programme designed to improve the standard of living and the quality of life of the less privileged sections of our society. New initiatives are being planned to step up considerably the speed of construction of low income houses as part of programmes of sound urban development and renewal. However, I would like to emphasise that special programmes of this kind achieve optimum results when they form part of an integrated strategy of development.

2.19 Government recognise that if the process of development is to be speeded up and plans and programmes are to be properly implemented, some basic changes are also necessary in the field of financial administration. The existing system under

which accounts are maintained by an agency external to the Ministries and Departments is not conducive to effective financial management. Accounts and Finance should form an integral part of overall management and should play a more meaningful and effective role in selection of projects, allocation of funds, monitoring of expenditure in relation to physical progress, and evaluation of results. In order to integrate accounts with administrative Ministries and Departments, it is proposed to separate accounts from audit and instal a Departmentalised Accounting System. The process of this separation is scheduled to be completed by 1st October, 1976 for all Central Ministries. Under the new scheme, administrative Ministries will take full responsibility for arranging payments, and timely compilation and rendering of accounts. This reform will facilitate the timely receipt of information on the progress of expenditure, and enable a proper analysis of expenditure trends to be effected. There can be little doubt that this flow of information will greatly facilitate the taking of correct decisions, and the adoption of remedial measures wherever called for. Since these changes are fundamental, and of a magnitude unprecedented in the annals of Indian administration, care has to be taken to ensure that during the transitional phase, there is no dislocation either in payments or in accounting procedures. Hon'ble Members are doubtless aware that the President has promulgated two Ordinances to achieve these objectives, and to ensure that the necessary expert manpower is available to the Government for discharging the newly acquired responsibilities. In doing so, every care will be taken to see that minimum hardship is caused to the employees, and that the Comptroller and Auditor General is able to discharge his constitutional responsibilities effectively and without disruption. He is fully associated with the reforms and all measures have been taken in close consultation with him.

2.20. Government also attach great importance to the rationalisation and modernisation of procedures relating to the personal claims of Government servants and transactions with members of the public. The existing procedures in regard to pension, gratuity and drawal of salaries of Government officers have been reviewed in depth and a number of steps have been taken to eliminate existing delays in the preparation of pension papers and sanctioning of pension and gratuity. Procedures for payment of salary and allowances of Gazetted Government servants have also been simplified. It is proposed to utilise nationalised banks for financial transactions between Government, its employees and private citizens. The new system will be a considerable improvement over the existing system where such transactions can today be made only at a limited number of treasuries or banks.

2.21. The machinery for tax collection for checking tax evasion, and for preventing leakage of foreign exchange to illegal channels has been streamlined. The improved collection of income tax, despite a reduction in rates, the outstanding success of the voluntary disclosure scheme, and the sizeable increase in earnings of foreign exchange on invisible account due to effective action against smuggling, are an indication of the success of measures to strengthen the tax collection machinery. I would like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the good work done by the staff of the Central Board of Direct Taxes and of Excise and Customs, of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence and the directorate of Enforcement.

2.22. I would like to point out that prevention of such evils as tax evasion and black money cannot be achieved solely through a tightening of administrative mechanisms. It is equally essential to ensure that our economic policies, including our fiscal policies, minimise the incentives for tax evasion and for generation of black money.

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As part of this drive, Government have sought to streamline and simplify controls with a view to removing those which have become obsolete or lost relevance, without in any way encouraging greater concentration of economic power. The recent attempts at simplification of procedures and liberalisation of facilities for inward flow of remittances from non-resident Indians abroad are directed to the same objective. Such simplification and liberalisation cannot however be a once and for all process. Some controls will always remain an essential part of our regulatory mechanism for the public good, and have to be accepted as necessary facts of life. Nevertheless, there is clearly a need for continuous efforts to make our control mechanisms, where these are necessary, more effective, to streamline their operations, to identify the broad objectives behind each control instrument, and to see if those objectives are really being served or whether an alternative arrangement would not be superior.

2.23. I believe I have said enough to give Hon'ble Members an idea of the underlying objectives and policies of the Budget for 1976-77. It is now time for me to describe briefly the Revised Estimates for 1975-76 and the main features of the Budget Estimates for 1976-77.

### III

#### Revised Estimates for 1975-76

3.1 The original Budget for 1975-76 envisaged a deficit of Rs. 247 crores. However, due to certain unavoidable increases in expenditure, the current year is now expected to end with a deficit of a higher order. A large part of the additional expenditure involved represents deliberate action on the part of Government designed to accelerate the pace of economic growth.

3.2 Because of recessionary conditions prevailing in international mar-

kets, it became necessary to intensify export promotion measures. As a result, expenditure on export promotion schemes is expected to exceed the original Budget Estimates of Rs. 88 crores by Rs. 71 crores.

3.3. Public sector undertakings have greatly improved their working, but some of them, particularly the National Textile Corporation, could not generate enough funds to meet all their obligations. As a result, non-Plan budgetary support for these public sector units had to be increased by Rs. 216 crores over the Budget provision of Rs. 170 crores.

3.4. Taking advantage of the increased production of foodgrains, Government have decided to build up an adequate level of buffer stocks. Budgetary support of the order of Rs. 130 crores had to be provided to the Food Corporation of India for this purpose—Rs. 100 crores as equity capital and Rs. 30 crores as loan. The House will agree that this is a worthwhile investment.

3.5. The original Budget provided for a net outgo of Rs. 140 crores on account of fertiliser transactions. However as Hon'ble Members are aware, the pool prices of fertilisers were reduced in July, 1975 and again in December, 1975 in order to boost consumption. For this reason, as also the slow initial off-take and consequent lag in recoveries, the net outgo on this account is now expected to increase by Rs. 173 crores.

3.6. Defence expenditure will be higher by Rs. 136 crores due mainly to grant of additional dearness allowance and an upward revision of ration and other allowances. The additional instalments of dearness allowance sanctioned in September, 1975, for which no provision was made at the Budget stage, have cast an extra burden of a considerable magnitude which is reflected in the Revised Estimates under other heads also.

37. In spite of the burden cast on the Budget by these commitments, we did not allow our developmental efforts to suffer. Investments in the crucial sectors of the Plan especially steel, shipping and transport, as also mines, fertilisers, coal and power, were stepped up beyond the level provided in the Budget for 1975-76. The outlay on health and family planning has also become significantly higher. Additional funds have been provided to the Railways to enable them to meet the shortfall in their resources for the Plan which has been stepped up. In this context, I should like to make special mention of the extra provision of Rs 53 crores for purchase of rolling stock by the Railways, which was also a means of providing stimulus to the engineering industry. In sum, the budgetary provision for various sectors of the Central Plan will be about Rs 270 crores more than was provided for in the original Budget.

38. Budgetary support for the Plans of States and Union territories was originally fixed at Rs 1054 crores which included a sum of Rs 100 crores for special assistance to certain States with gaps in their resources to ensure adequate investment in important projects in the core sectors of irrigation and power. A subsequent assessment of the States' resources revealed that these gaps would be of a higher order than earlier envisaged. As a result, provision for special assistance had to be raised to Rs 175 crores. Following the announcement of the New Economic Programme additional Central assistance of Rs 85 crores was allocated to the States to enable them to step up the outlays on selected irrigation and power projects. Certain States like Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan have suffered on account of heavy rains and floods. A sum of Rs 37 crores has had to be provided as advance plan assistance to enable them to cope with the resulting problems. In all, the Central assistance

to State and Union territories Plans will go up by Rs 198 crores.

39. At this stage it is necessary to state that the budgetary deficit taking into account all the inescapable additional commitments, would have been much higher but for a significant increase in resource mobilisation.

310. As a result of stringent action taken against tax evasion, an atmosphere has been created whereby taxpayers have a greater respect for the law and tax compliance has improved. The fact must be faced that in the past a considerable part of income and wealth had escaped taxation. After careful consideration, Government decided to provide those who had indulged in tax evasion a last chance to mend their ways. Accordingly, a scheme of voluntary disclosure of income and wealth was announced for a limited period. Disclosures, and consequently tax collections, under this scheme have surpassed our original expectations. The Exchequer has also benefited by way of larger collection of taxes as a result both of improved tax collections and greater buoyancy of the economy. All these factors will result in an improvement of Rs 660 crores in tax revenues as compared to the Budget Estimates inclusive of the States' share. The benefit due to the larger collection of income tax will, however, accrue mainly to the State Governments, and their share of taxes will go up by nearly Rs 226 crores.

311. The receipts from market loans which now include investment of a part of the voluntarily disclosed income and wealth in specified securities will be higher than Budget Estimates by Rs 168 crores.

312. Receipts from external assistance are expected to exceed the Budget Estimates by Rs 554 crores, this figure includes Rs 204 crores of assistance received during the current year from Iran for the Kudremukh Project and for economic development.



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3.13. In spite of improvements in receipts mentioned above, the current year is expected to end with a budgetary deficit of Rs. 490 crores. I should however add that the budgetary deficit of Rs. 490 crores could have been Rs. 100 crores lower had we taken advantage of the special borrowing to that extent from the Reserve Bank of India envisaged in the original Budget.

#### IV

##### Budget Estimates for 1976-77

4.1. The most important feature of the Budget for 1976-77 is a further significant step up in investment so that the country may move forward rapidly towards the realisation of the objective of accelerated growth with social justice

4.2. Gross tax revenues at the existing rates of taxation are expected to amount to Rs. 7837 crores, showing an increase of Rs. 367 crores as compared to the Revised Estimates for 1975-76. Of the additional accruals of Rs. 367 crores, the share of the Centre would be Rs. 346 crores. Receipts from Customs are likely to go up by Rs. 113 crores as imports next year are expected to be larger in view of the step up in Plan investments, and the need for larger maintenance imports to sustain higher production levels. Union Excise duties are expected to yield Rs. 261 crores more than in the current year. Income tax receipts will be less by Rs. 103 crores, mainly because the bulk of the receipts under the voluntary disclosure scheme will have been realised in the current year.

4.3. Market loans are expected to yield Rs. 535 crores as compared to Rs. 453 crores in the current year. This excludes investments under the voluntary disclosure scheme. Small savings collections are also expected to yield Rs. 40 crores more in the next year.

4.4. Receipts from external assistance are estimated at Rs. 1341 crores which include assistance both in the pipeline and disbursement against new commitments.

4.5. On the expenditure side, the provision for Defence expenditure is Rs. 2544 crores against Rs. 2410 crores in Revised estimates for 1975-76, which is a small increase. The provision for food subsidy will be Rs. 300 crores as against Rs. 250 crores in the current year. From 1st March 1976, fertiliser transactions have been put on a different footing. The Food Corporation of India will pay the Government for the imported fertiliser and arrange for its distribution. Other non-Plan expenditures are being restricted to the minimum so as to make available the maximum possible resources for the Plan.

4.6. Government have been concerned about the difficulties being faced by pensioners in recent years in the wake of inflation. The last instalment of relief to them on account of the increase in the cost of living was with effect from 1st April, 1974. Considering the subsequent increase in the cost of living, and keeping in view the resources available, I propose to allow them an additional ad hoc relief to the extent of 10 per cent of pension, subject to a minimum of Rs. 10 and a maximum of Rs. 50. I also propose to extend to family pensioners the relief earlier granted, as well as the further relief now proposed to be granted, to pensioners. These benefits will take effect from 1st October, 1975. A provision of Rs. 37 crores is being made in the next year's Budget for this purpose.

4.7. I now turn to the Plan outlay for 1976-77. The allocations from the Central Budget for the Central, State and Union territories Plans will be Rs. 4759 crores. This includes Rs. 1412 crores for Central assistance for State Plan and provisions for Union territories Plan, the sub-Plan of the

Hills and Tribal Areas, the requirements of North Eastern Council, and assistance for power schemes channelled through the Rural Electrification Corporation. The allocations also include Rs. 294 crores of special advance Plan assistance without which some States would be without adequate resources for the required level of investment in important projects in the core sectors of irrigation and power. The budgetary provision for the Central Plan will be Rs 3347 crores. The total Central Plan outlay in 1976-77, including internal and other resources of public sector undertakings, will be Rs 4090 crores, as against Rs 3154 crores in 1975-76. The State and Union territories Plans will be of the order of Rs 3762 crores, as compared to Rs 2812 crores in 1975-76. The greatest stress has been laid on the completion of on-going projects in agriculture, irrigation, power, petroleum, coal, fertilisers, steel transport and communications. We have had to be rather selective in proposing new starts, having regard to resources in sight.

48 The Central Budget provides Rs 323 crores for agriculture and allied programmes. Special emphasis is being laid on production programmes with an area approach such as the Drought Prone Area Programme, the Command Area Development Programme, special programmes for small and marginal farmers, and agricultural labour and schemes to increase generally the availability of inputs and credit for agriculture. The Central outlays will be supplemented by outlays in the State and Union territories. Plans to the extent of Rs 473 crores, of which about Rs 146 crores will be for minor irrigation schemes. The area covered by minor irrigation is expected to increase by one million hectares in 1976-77.

49 Provision in the Central Budget for irrigation and flood control will be Rs. 20 crores including an outlay of Rs. 12 crores for flood control

schemes. The State and Union territories Plans will provide Rs 673 crores for major and medium irrigation and flood control. As Hon'ble Members are aware, in pursuance of the 20-point Programme, we have proposed to bring an additional five million hectares under major and medium irrigation during the Plan period. As against the target, the investment proposed next year will create additional potential of the order of one million hectares.

410 A sum of Rs 129 crores has been provided in the Central Budget for power development, including Rs 74 crores for Central thermal and hydel power schemes, and inter-State transmission lines, and Rs 55 crores for nuclear power projects. There will also be a significant step up in the outlay on power in State and Union territories Plans from Rs 983 crores in 1975-76 to Rs 1290 crores in 1976-77. The target for additional power generation capacity next year will be of the order of 2500 MW, as against the achievement of about 1800 MW in the current year.

411 The need for developing indigenous sources of energy cannot be over-emphasised. Accordingly, the budgetary support for petroleum and petro-chemicals has been stepped up from Rs 170 crores in 1975-76 to Rs 274 crores in 1976-77, of which Rs 73 crores will go to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission to maintain the tempo of on-shore exploration and for stepping up the pace of off-shore exploration. Indigenous production of crude oil is expected to increase to at least 9 million tonnes in 1976-77 as against 8.2 million tonnes in the current year. The production from off-shore sources by the end of this period will be at a daily rate amounting to 2 million tonnes annually. An additional Rs 65 crores is being provided to the Indian Oil Corporation for the Koyali Refinery expansion, the Salaya Viramgam Koyali Pipeline, the Mathura Refinery and the



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V. Ramgum-Mathura Pipeline The Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation will be provided Rs 81 crores for the petro-chemical complex comprising the Naphtha Cracker and downstream units. The total Plan outlay in the petroleum sector will be Rs 485 crores in 1976-77 as compared with Rs 368 crores in the current year.

4.12 It is indeed a matter of great satisfaction that after the nationalisation of the coal industry and as a result of the concerted steps taken by Government, production of coal has increased rapidly. Budgetary allocation for coal in 1976-77 will be Rs 277 crores as against Rs 229 crores in 1975-76. It is expected that the production of coal will go up from 98 million tonnes in 1975-76 to 108 million tonnes in 1976-77.

4.13 Fertilisers being a critical input for agricultural production, budgetary provision for this sector is being stepped up from Rs 290 crores in 1975-76 to Rs 434 crores in the next year. This includes Rs 171 crores for the Bhatinda and Panipat projects and Rs 13 crores for the Phulpur fertiliser project which is in the cooperative sector. Adequate provision has been made to enable on-going projects to be completed according to schedule. In the current year the public sector fertiliser units have improved their production in nutrient terms by about 50 per cent as compared to last year and their production next year may well exceed 11 million tonnes.

4.14 The budgetary allocation for the steel sector is being doubled to Rs 402 crores in the next year. Of this, Rs 119 crores will be for the Bhilai Complex etc. and Rs 150 crores for Bokaro. The Kudremukh Iron Ore Project, which is being financed wholly with Iranian assistance, has been provided Rs 100 crores for project construction and the related facilities required in the Mangalore Port. This is a wholly export-oriented project

for supplying iron ore concentrate for the Iranian steel industry.

4.15 The allocation for the transport and communications sector will be Rs 597 crores, of which Rs 271 crores will be for Railways which have their own Plan of Rs 411 crores. The Railways will also need loan support of Rs 180 crores to enable them to meet their current obligations to the General Revenues.

4.16 The budgetary allocation for industry includes Rs 36 crores for the Hindustan Paper Corporation for its Nowgong, Cachar, Nagaland and Kerala projects, and Rs 20 crores for Cement Corporation projects. Rs 10 crores are being provided for investment and transport subsidy for promotion of industries in backward areas.

4.17 The allocation for khadi, for village industries, and for small scale industries is Rs 52 crores.

4.18 Outlays on social services also have been increased. Provisions for education, scientific research, health, family planning and integrated urban development are all higher than in the current year. In particular, the Central allocation for tribal sub-Plans has been doubled to Rs 40 crores and that for Hill Areas development has been stepped up to Rs 36 crores from Rs 20 crores in 1975-76.

4.19 As Hon'ble Members are aware, industrial workers and salaried employees were the worst hit by rise in prices. It was with a view to protect the real incomes of these vulnerable groups that several anti-inflationary measures were implemented in 1974-75. One of these measures was the impounding of half of dearness allowance increases. It is now necessary to consolidate the gains we have secured. The large step up in the next year's Plan outlay would generate new employment opportunities, and also safeguard existing jobs. At the same time, this calls for a careful vigil on money supply expansion so that inflationary forces are kept at bay. In

view of this, Government have decided that impounding of half of dearness allowance increases will continue for one year beyond July, 1976 when the present statutory provisions in this regard expire. Deposits made during the extended period will be used for the Plan. The amounts deposited will earn interest at the same rate as before i.e., 12.5 per cent and will be repaid in five equal annual instalments, inclusive of interest, into the provident fund of the subscribers commencing from July, 1978. Necessary legislation for this will be introduced in this session. Government will, however, abide by its assurance and repay the instalments of the additional wages and dearness allowances already impounded and falling due in accordance with the existing scheme. The employees will, therefore, have larger disposable incomes to the tune of Rs 270 crores during 1976-77.

4.20 The welfare of industrial workers has always been of special concern to the Government. A number of social security schemes for industrial workers are in operation. Hon'ble Members are already familiar with the details of the ESI Scheme, the EPF Scheme and the more recent Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Scheme. I am happy to announce that it has been decided to introduce yet another social security scheme which will provide insurance to workers without any payment on their part. The salient features of this scheme are that in the event of the demise of a worker while in service, his dependents would be entitled to an additional payment equivalent to the average balance in the provident fund of the worker during the preceding three years subject to a maximum of Rs 10,000. This scheme would apply to all subscribers who have maintained a minimum balance of Rs 1,000 during the preceding three years. It has been estimated that the average balance of a worker would be around Rs 3,500. This would be indicative of the level

of relief that will be available. The burden of financing this scheme will be shared by Government with employers. I am sure all sections of this House would welcome this new measure. Necessary legislation will be introduced by the Labour Ministry.

1.21 Taking into account the likely magnitude of expenditure and resources, in sight, the Central Budget for 1976-77 shows a deficit of Rs 368 crores at existing levels of taxation.

## PART B'

### Direct Taxes

1.1 I now turn to direct tax proposals.

1.2 As Hon'ble Members will recall, the rates of income-tax on personal incomes were reduced in 1974 on the basis of a recommendation of the Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee. While presenting the Budget for 1974-75, my distinguished predecessor had expressed the hope that the reduction in rates would lead to better tax compliance. This expectation has been fulfilled and is reflected in the striking increase in income-tax collections during the last two years. While some other factors including the relentless drive against tax evaders and other economic offenders have played a part in improving collections, it is also obvious that the reduction in tax rates has played a major role in promoting far better tax compliance. The remarkable response to the voluntary disclosure scheme where the maximum rates was 60 per cent, lends considerable support to the judgement that the majority of Indian taxpayers would prefer to abide by the law and pay taxes as due provided the tax burden is reasonable. I, therefore, propose to reduce the rates of taxes on personal incomes and wealth. The maximum marginal rate of income tax including surcharge

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will be reduced from 77 per cent to 66 per cent and will be applicable on the slab of income over Rs. 1,00,000 in the case of individuals and Hindu undivided families, other than those having one or more members with independent income exceeding the exemption limit. I do not, however, anticipate any loss of revenue on this account, as the whole logic of the present exercise in rationalisation of tax rates is that it will evoke better compliance on the part of the assesses.

1.3 In order to raise resources for financing the Plan and also reduce inflationary pressures generated by larger disposable incomes in the hands of income-tax assesses, I, however, propose to continue the compulsory deposit scheme for income-tax payers for another year. While the rate of compulsory deposit on current incomes up to Rs. 25,000 will remain at the existing level of 4 per cent, the rate on the slab from Rs. 25,001 to Rs. 70,000 will be raised from 6 per cent to 10 per cent; on the slab over Rs. 70,000 the rate will be increased from 8 per cent to 12 per cent. Resources to the tune of Rs. 80 crores will accrue in 1976-77 as a result of this measure. The honest tax-payer who gets some long overdue relief should not grudge this contribution to national savings.

1.4 It is well-known that the prevailing high rates of wealth-tax provided a powerful incentive for undervaluation and widespread evasion of taxes. In regard to wealth-tax, in the case of individuals and Hindu undivided families, other than those having one or more members with independent wealth exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, the new rate of wealth-tax on the initial slab of net wealth up to Rs. 5,00,000 will now be  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent on the slab from Rs. 5,00,001 to Rs. 10,00,000; 2 per cent on the slab from Rs. 10,00,001 to Rs. 15,00,000 and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent on the

slab over Rs. 15,00,000. At the same time, I propose to reduce the exemption limit in respect of wealth-tax in the case of all Hindu undivided families from Rs. 2,00,000 to Rs. 1,00,000. The additional wealth-tax currently levied in respect of urban lands and buildings has lost its rationale in view of the ceiling on urban vacant land and other measures in regard to urban property, and is proposed to be discontinued.

1.5 At existing rates, the combined incidence of income-tax and wealth-tax works out to more 100 per cent of income at certain levels. The present structure has been found to be unrealistic. These high rates have not led to any significant reduction of inequality of income and wealth. On the contrary, they have resulted in large scale tax evasion, generation of black money, and conversion of visible assets into invisible ones. It is essential to remove these distortions in the economy. The reduction in wealth-tax rates should not over a period lead to any loss of revenue. This rationalisation of tax structure is in the nature of an experiment. It is my hope that with better compliance on the part of the assesses and more efficient administration, we can raise more resources.

1.6 In order to remove the hardship faced by owners of self-occupied property who are now required to furnish its fair market value in the return of net wealth every year, it is proposed to freeze the value of one self-occupied house property at the value adopted for the year in which the property is constructed or acquired by the assessee, or for the year 1971-72, whichever is later.

1.7 Hon'ble Members are aware that the Hindu undivided family is often used as a medium for tax avoidance. I have, therefore, proposed withdrawal of certain concessions currently available in computing the

taxable income of Hindu undivided families having at least one member with an independent income exceeding the exemption limit.

1.8 Authors, playwrights, artists, musicians and actors do not earn steady incomes over the period of their professional career. In order to enable them to moderate their tax liability during years when they earn high incomes, I propose to increase the monetary ceiling limit for these categories in respect of qualifying savings through life insurance, Cumulative Time Deposits, Public Provident Fund, etc., from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 50,000 a year.

1.9. I shall now deal with the corporate sector. I have already drawn attention to the sharp increase in capital costs that has taken place. This has not only prevented faster expansion of capacity, but has also imposed considerable strain on existing undertakings which are obliged to replace worn-out and obsolete equipment. Unless the corporate sector is enabled to provide adequately for renewals and renovation, employment and industrial growth will be jeopardised. Fiscal policy should therefore be oriented to provide the necessary stimulus for the growth and modernisation of the corporate sector. I have therefore, decided to introduce a scheme of investment allowance for certain priority industries. The present scheme of initial depreciation allowance will be replaced by a system of investment allowance. The investment allowance will be allowed at the rate of 25 per cent of the cost of acquisition of new machinery and plant installed after 31st March 1976 in industries currently qualifying for initial depreciation. I also propose to extend the list of qualifying industries by including eight other priority or export-oriented industries, namely, carbon and graphite products; inorganic heavy chemicals; organic heavy chemicals; synthetic rubber and rubber chemi-

cals, including carbon black; industrial explosives; basic drugs; industrial sewing machines and finished leather and leather goods, including footwear made wholly or substantially of leather. I may, however draw the attention of the House to certain basic differences between the investment allowance now proposed and the earlier development rebate. The investment allowance will be withdrawn and will become liable to tax if this reserve is not utilised for the purpose of acquiring new machinery or plant within a period of ten years. No part of it will be available for distribution as profits. The present scheme of investment allowance will facilitate investment in priority industries and reduce the dependence of the corporate sector on public financial institutions.

1.10. As Hon'ble Members are aware a surcharge of 2½ per cent on income-tax was levied on companies in 1971 at the time of the Bangladesh crisis. In 1972, this surcharge was raised to 5 per cent. I propose to exempt those companies which will deposit an equivalent amount with the Industrial Development Bank of India for a period of five years, from this surcharge. This measure will ensure that the funds rotate and are available to the corporate sector for investment. I also propose to reduce the rates of capital gains tax in respect of long term capital gains derived by companies.

1.11 As a result of increase in the interest rates, the return on safe investments has gone up considerably in recent years. In order to make risk bearing investment in shares of companies more remunerative, I propose to raise the threshold for the determination of chargeable profits under the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964 from 10 per cent to 15 per cent of the capital employed. The new threshold will, however, be reckoned with reference to the owned capital of the company and will exclude long-term borrowings and debentures.

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1.12 It has been urged that the present high rates of interest have a dampening effect on investment and production. The present structure of interest rates is an integral part of our credit policy which has helped in keeping inflationary pressures under control. However, taking note of the escalation in costs of industrial projects, I propose to exempt interest received by scheduled banks on long-term loans granted to industry for the purchase of capital plant and machinery from interest tax levied under the Interest-tax Act, 1974. As this House will recall the tax on interest was conceived essentially as a regulatory measure

1.13 The present system of taxation of foreign companies gives rise to several administrative difficulties and uncertainties. As a measure simplification, I propose to levy income-tax at a flat rate of 40 per cent of the gross amount of royalties received by them from Indian concerns under approved agreements made after 31st March, 1976. Lumpsum payments received by such companies for providing technical know-how outside India under approved agreements will be charged to tax at a flat rate of 20 per cent of the gross amount received by them. Royalties and technical service fees received by foreign companies under existing agreements will continue to be charged on the existing basis subject to the modification that the expenditure incurred for earning such income will be limited to 20 per cent of the gross payments

1.14 Dividends received by foreign companies will be charged to tax at a flat rate of 25 per cent on the gross amount of such dividends. Further, head office expenses allowable as deduction against Indian profits will be subject to specified ceiling limits. The deduction on account of such expenses will broadly be limited to 5 per cent of the Indian income.

1.15 With a view to simplifying the procedure for taxation of the income of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, I propose to provide that the taxable profits of life insurance business will be taken at the figure of the annual average of the surplus disclosed by the actuarial valuation made in accordance with the Insurance Act, 1938. Such profits will be charged to tax at the rate of 12 1/2 per cent.

1.16 There is acute shortage of housing, particularly of the kind required by the poorer sections of the community. House construction is entitled to be treated as a major industry in its own right. Apart from fulfilling the basic human need for shelter, it generates considerable employment, both direct and indirect. Increased activity in this sector will also improve the demand for materials like cement, steel and coal for making bricks. To attract more resources for this neglected but essential purpose, I propose to exempt new dwelling units put up after 1st April, 1976 with a plinth area upto 80 sq meters from wealth-tax for a period of five years. Initial depreciation allowance of 20 per cent will hereafter be available in respect of houses constructed by employers for use as residences of low-paid employees having annual salary incomes up to Rs 10,000 instead of Rs 7,500 as at present

1.17 As a measure for augmenting foreign exchange resources, I propose to exempt from income-tax, interest payable by industrial undertakings in India on foreign exchange loans under approved agreements. I also propose to exempt from wealth-tax, investment by non-resident Indians in equity shares of certain priority and export-oriented industries. Indians returning from abroad will be exempt for seven years from wealth-tax in respect of their savings abroad repatriated to India.

1.18 It is our judgement that the various direct tax concessions will be

off-set by better tax compliance and improved administration.

## II

### INDIRECT TAXES

21 I shall now deal with proposals relating to indirect taxes

22 Before framing this year's Budget, I had the benefit of consultations with experts drawn from various fields and representatives of industry and commerce. I am grateful to them for the several valuable suggestions made by them to which I have given careful consideration. During the course of the year I have had a detailed review made of the excise duty structure, which has highlighted certain areas for improvement. In particular, the feasibility of adopting some form of value added tax has been studied. Since the issues arising from the studies undertaken are highly complex and have far reaching effects, I propose to appoint a Committee to review the existing structure of the indirect tax system and advise the Government on the steps to be taken.

23 I shall now deal with specific proposals relating to excise duties. At present, excise duties on cotton fabrics are specific and their incidence does not depend on the price of the fabric. Though the present rates are highly complex and are graded both on the basis of average counts, and according to the various processes to which cotton fabrics can be subjected, the burden of excise duties has not been equitably distributed. There are also considerable difficulties in administering these tariffs in an industry with many varietal differences. A reform of this system has, therefore, been long overdue and I have now decided to switch over to a system of *ad valorem* duties on cotton fabrics. This will give relief to the weaker and more vulnerable sections of society who consume lower priced varieties of cloth and will shift the burden to those who have the ability to pay the higher prices for superior varieties of cloth. I have also made

changes in the definition of superfine, fine and medium A fabrics to stimulate the use of long staple cotton, the production of which has risen substantially in recent years. Certain changes have also been made in the duty rates on cotton yarn, and relief has been given to the handloom and powerloom sectors. At the same time, handlooms are facing serious competition from powerlooms resulting in a large accumulation of unsold handloom cloth. We have to provide a measure of protection to the handloom industry against the competition from powerlooms. I, therefore, propose to increase the rates of compounded levy on powerlooms. I have taken care to ensure that small powerloom owners are not affected. The rate on the first two looms in each unit will therefore remain unchanged. On the next two looms the rate will be raised from Rs 100 to Rs 125 per loom per year and on the remaining looms from Rs 200 to Rs 250 per loom per year. The net result of the rationalisation scheme will be a marginal gain in revenue of Rs 2 crores.

24 Hon'ble Members are aware that in the textile trade whenever there is a slight pick up in demand, retail prices are raised without any relation to changes in the cost of production. The benefit accrues to middlemen at the consumers' expense. Cases are also frequent of traders selling at much higher prices than those at which they purchase from the mills. This results in exploitation of the poorer sections of society who do not have much choice in purchasing their requirements of cloth and are not well informed about prevailing market prices. In order to do away with these obvious malpractices, Government have decided to make it obligatory for the manufacturers to stamp the maximum retail price on every metre of cloth for sale to consumers in the domestic market. This decision will be implemented expeditiously.



[Shri C. Subramaniam]

2.5 My next proposal relates to paper and paper board, which have been assessed at specific duty rates for a long time. As a result of this, certain anomalies have crept in which have been accentuated after price decontrol. I, therefore, propose to replace the present specific duties on paper and paper board by *ad valorem* duties. Printing and writing paper will be subject to a duty of 25 per cent *ad valorem* and all other paper and paper board to a duty of 30 per cent *ad valorem*. I would, however, like to make it clear that the concessional duty now available to white printing paper which is supplied by paper mills at the agreed price for various educational purposes, such as production of text-books and exercise books, and for Government use, will continue practically unchanged. Unbleached and Badami printing and writing paper of substance not exceeding 65 gms. will also be subject to a concessional rate of 15 per cent duty, while existing concessions for newsprint will be continued. The additional yield from this measure will be Rs. 13 crores.

2.6 The next item on which I propose to step up excise duty is patent and proprietary medicines. I propose to raise the duty from the existing level of 75 per cent to 12.5 per cent *ad valorem*. Since this duty will not apply to medicines sold under pharmacopoeial names and basic drugs, the burden of the increased duty will be borne only by relatively affluent sections of the society. The additional revenue from this item will be Rs. 18.2 crores. I may also mention that the present lower rate of duty of 2.5 per cent on life saving drugs and complete exemption admissible to sera, vaccine and medicinal contraceptives will remain unchanged.

2.7 I have proposed some readjustments in the duty structure on cigarettes. With a few exceptions, there will be some relief to cheaper brands of cigarettes and additional imposi-

tion on some other costlier brands. I see no justification for the privilege enjoyed by the smoker of high priced cigars and cheroots sold under brand names of being exempt from the purview of the excise levy. I propose to tax these at the same rate as smoking mixtures. The additional revenue derived from these changes will be Rs. 12.2 crores.

2.8 I have raised the duty on aerated waters containing blended flavouring concentrates, like coca cola. There will be no change in the duty on plain soda or aerated waters which do not contain such blended flavouring concentrates. This measure will yield a revenue of Rs. 8 crores.

2.9 I am also making some changes in the duty on paints and varnishes, acrylic fibre and acrylic yarn, certain electronic items and starch. The *ad valorem* duty on cement is being converted to a specific duty for administrative convenience. The revenue implications of these are marginal. A few changes are also being made in the description of certain tariff items which will not yield any significant additional revenue. All these changes, when taken together, will yield Rs. 9.8 crores.

2.10 The auxiliary duty of excise levied under the Finance Act, 1975 was valid upto 30th June, 1976. It is proposed to continue this up to 30th June, 1977.

2.11 The Finance Minister's role is not that of a mere tax-gatherer; he has also to provide relief selectively, when any section of the industry or the consumers is in serious difficulty. I propose to reduce the duty on non-levy aluminium which is mostly of the commercial grade by Rs. 1,200 per tonne. This will, I am confident, improve the off-take of accumulated stocks by stimulating demand. I also propose to reduce the duty on artificial and synthetic resins and plastic materials from the present level of



56 per cent to 40 per cent *ad valorem*. Appropriate relief is also being given to articles made from these materials. I expect that this step will induce larger production of these materials. I also propose to reduce the duty on copper by Rs. 1,400 per tonne. This will help to improve the profitability of Hindustan Copper Ltd., a public sector undertaking, which is the only producer in this field in our country.

2.12 Our effective action against inflation and black money has resulted in demand recession in some industries, particularly those producing consumer durables. Some of these units have already laid off workers causing considerable hardship. Unless we take remedial action, there is risk of more industrial units closing down or laying off large number of workers. These industries can diversify into new lines of production or become competitive abroad only over a period of time. In the meanwhile, it is essential to enable them to survive by effecting some adjustments in excise duties. Keeping this in view, I propose to reduce the duty on television sets whose unit value does not exceed Rs. 1,800 from 20 per cent to 5 per cent *ad valorem*. I also propose to give relief to the refrigerating and air-conditioning industry. The duty on medium sized refrigerators of capacity not exceeding 165 litres is being reduced from 50 per cent to 40 per cent. Refrigerating and air-conditioning machinery used for industrial, cold storage and certain preferred purposes will be granted a concessional rate of duty of 20 per cent which is significantly lower than the existing rates. Relief is also being given in the case of water coolers. I propose to reduce the duty on passenger cars of less than 16HP (RAC rating) by 5 per cent *ad valorem*, and also grant exemption from duty on tyres, tubes and batteries when these are supplied as original equipment with the cars. The duty on jeeps, ambulances, pick-up vans and other vehicles of less than 16HP is also being reduced by 5 per cent *ad valorem*.

rem. Hon'ble Members will be happy to know that motorised cycle rickshaws are being exempted from excise duty.

2.13 I propose to reduce the duty on caprolactum from 50 per cent to 25 per cent *ad valorem* and make some reductions on viscose and acetate yarns which go into the production of relatively cheap fabrics. I propose to give relief by way of excise duty to a number of common consumer items, viz. house-hold laundry and cheaper varieties of toilet soap, detergents, and stainless steel blades. With rising living standards generally, table and pedestal fans of small size are used by almost all sections; so are dry cells for the ubiquitous transistor and torchlight. I, therefore, propose to give some relief to these items.

2.14 As an export promotional measure, I propose to abolish the excise duty on ready-made garments and to make some adjustments in the tea rebate scheme. Some relief is also being given to tea produced in Zone III because of the high cost of production and the low yield.

2.15 It has been decided to introduce a new scheme of excise duty relief to encourage higher production. The scheme visualises grant of relief in respect of selected commodities to the extent of 25 per cent of duty payable on goods produced in excess of production in a selected base year. Details of the scheme are now being worked out and I expect that it will be introduced for one year in the first instance.

2.16 The effect of changes in excise rates will amount to a net realisation of only Rs. 15.12 crores, after allowing reliefs of the order of Rs. 50 crores. Of this, the additional revenue accruing to the Centre will be Rs. 8.58 crores, while the States' share will be Rs. 6.57 crores. I have no doubt that the consumer will welcome the substantial reliefs.

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

2.17 I now deal with Customs duties. Where I have increased the rates of Customs duties, I have selected those items which will either give an added impetus to domestic industry or where large premia prevail, the Exchequer being entitled to its rightful share.

2.18 Imported stainless steel sheets have been commanding high premia in the Indian market, partly because of scarcity and partly because of a large differential between the prices of imported and indigenously produced stainless steel sheets. I, therefore, propose to raise the import duty on this item from the present level of 220 per cent to 320 per cent *ad valorem*. I also propose to raise the import duty on stainless steel plates and strips from the present level of 75 per cent to 120 per cent *ad valorem*. The proposed increases in the import duty on stainless steel sheets, plates and strips will together yield an additional revenue of Rs. 10.60 crores.

2.19 With a view to encouraging greater production of high carbon and alloy steel within the country and larger use of indigenously produced iron and steel, and also as a revenue raising measure, I propose to increase the existing import duty on high carbon and alloy steel (other than stainless steel) from 35 per cent to 75 per cent *ad valorem*. I also propose to modify the existing concession with regard to countervailing duty on iron and steel and fix countervailing duty at an amount equal to the basic excise duty. These changes will yield an additional revenue of Rs. 18.40 crores.

2.20 As there is a wide gap between the international price of copper and the indigenous price, I propose to increase the import duty on copper. The tariff rate on copper will be raised from 40 per cent to 100 per cent *ad valorem*. However, for the

present, I propose to fix the effective import duty on copper at 60 per cent *ad valorem*. The effective countervailing duty which is now Rs. 5000 per metric tonne is being stepped up to Rs. 5600 per metric tonne. Corresponding changes are also being made with necessary adjustments in the import duty and countervailing duty on copper scrap and copper manufactures. The proposed changes on copper and copper manufactures and copper scrap will yield a revenue of Rs. 6.65 crores.

2.21 For similar reasons, I propose to increase the import duty on caprolactum and Dimethyl terephthalate (D.M.T.) from the present level of 75 per cent to 120 per cent and to withdraw the exemption from countervailing duty on caprolactum. I also propose to increase the basic customs duty on acrylic yarn by Rs. 20 per kilogram. The proposed changes in duty on caprolactum, D.M.T. and acrylic yarn will yield an additional revenue of Rs. 12.55 crores.

2.22 There are a number of items in the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act in respect of which we have international commitments under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to maintain the duty at points not exceeding certain agreed levels. Since we have recently enacted the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 which follows broadly the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature, we have obtained a general waiver from the G.A.T.T. Council in regard to our commitments under the Agreements, pending re-negotiation with the concerned contracting parties. In view of this waiver I propose to withdraw the exemption enjoyed by certain articles on this account, which will yield revenue of Rs. 3 crores.

2.23 There are a few areas in which I propose to give some concessions with regard to customs duties. With a view to encourage new investment in the fertilizer and

newsprint industries, I propose to reduce the duty on machinery and equipment imported for setting up fertiliser plants and newsprint plants from 40 per cent to 30 per cent *ad valorem*. The customs duty on imported rock phosphate used for manufacture of phosphatic and complex fertilisers is also being withdrawn. These measures will involve a revenue loss of Rs. 13.15 crores.

2.24 On computers and computer sub-systems I propose to reduce the basic import duty from 60 per cent to 40 per cent *ad valorem*. I also propose to exempt these from the whole of the auxiliary duty and countervailing duty. Other items which will get relief in import duty are polyester films imported for the manufacture of magnetic tapes, metalised plastic films imported for the manufacture of electronic capacitors, and sports goods imported for use in national or international competitions. The relief on all these items together will amount to Rs. 1.75 crores.

2.25 The auxiliary duties of customs levied hitherto are being continued upto the 30th June, 1977 and the effective rate of this levy will remain unchanged.

2.26 Taking Union Excise duties and Customs duties together the yield for 1976-77 for the Centre will be Rs 47.25 crores.

2.27 I am now left with only two proposals designed almost wholly to raise resources for the benefit of the States.

2.28 The rates of stamp duties levied on instruments such as receipts and bills of exchange mentioned in the Union List have not been changed for a long time. With effect from 1st June, 1976, I propose to raise the rates of stamp duties on certain items. The proposed changes in the rates of stamp duties are likely to

yield an additional revenue of about Rs 22.57 crores per annum. However, during the next financial year, the accrual of additional revenue to the States and to the Union would be of the order of Rs 18.44 crores and Rs. 3.7 lakhs respectively, because the new rates of duty would be effective for only a part of the financial year.

2.29 Another change which I have proposed is the revision in rates of excise duties on medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol, narcotic drugs and narcotics as also an amendment of the definition of certain terms including narcotic drugs and narcotics. The State Governments have pointed out that while State excise duties on alcohol were raised the duties of excise on the above medicinal and toilet preparations have not undergone any change since 1964, and this has led to misuse of these medicinal preparations. I, therefore, propose to raise the rates of excise duties on medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol, narcotic drugs or narcotics so as to yield an additional revenue of about Rs 7.5 to 8 crores per annum. Out of this amount, about Rs 50 lakhs per annum will accrue to the Union in respect of Union territories and the balance to the States.

### III

3.1 The net additional mobilisation of taxes as a result of the various measures I have outlined will be Rs 48 crores for the Centre and Rs 32 crores for the States. The Budgetary gap of Rs 368 crores indicated earlier will therefore come down to Rs 320 crores. I propose to leave this gap uncovered. It is my considered judgement that this order of deficit will not accentuate inflationary pressures in the economy. Nevertheless, there is an inherent element of unpredictability in the course of economic activity and we shall continue to keep close and vigilant watch over the economy.

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

3.2 There is a tide in the affairs of nations, as of men, which taken at the flood leads on to fortune. The nation is at the crest of such a tide. The economy is poised for a surge forward. The Emergency and the New Economic Programme have ushered in a qualitative change in the economic environment. We must now take advantage of the favourable factors and inject a new dynamism to programmes of economic and social development.

In framing these proposals, I have been guided by our cherished national goal, enunciated by the Father of the Nation, of ensuring sufficiency for all and superfluity for none.

Sir, in all humility, I now commend the Budget for the acceptance of this House.

18.20 hrs

# FINANCE BILL\*, 1976

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year, 1976-77.

MR SPEAKER: The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year, 1976-77."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, I introduce† the Bill.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 17, 1976/Phalguna 27, 1897 (Saka).

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2 dated 15-3-76

†Introduced with the recommendations of the President